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RUSSELL ERRETT, Editor.

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FIRST EDITION.

FOREIGN NEWS.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

The Eastern War.

COMPLETE TURKISH VICTORY.

LONDON, August 28.—The *Standard's* correspondent with the Turkish army telegraphs to that paper under date of Nissa, Sunday afternoon, August 27th, as follows: "Yesterday's and to-day's severe fighting resulted in a complete Turkish victory. The Servians, everywhere, were driven back and their losses must be very great." This is later than any intelligence from Servian sources, which claim a victory on Thursday.

ENGLAND'S POSITION TOWARD TURKEY.

LONDON, August 28.—The *Times*, this morning, has an editorial on the Bulgarian atrocities, which concludes as follows: "Mr. Baring's report and the testimony of other official witnesses will have much practical value during negotiations which must follow the close of the Servian war. They will give this country a good opportunity of clearly defining the position it holds with respect both to Turkey and the great powers. It has been said that Turkish ministers are careless of English remonstrances because they think that England will, and must, support Turkey, however flagrantly she may be misruled, and hence it is argued that she is indirectly accountable for the Bulgarian massacre; but it is difficult to believe that so baseless an idea can mislead the shrewd men who direct the Turkish empire. They know little of this country if they think it could condone such atrocities as those of Bulgaria. Like some other states, it has an interest in Turkey, and it would be desirable to see her strong, but she cannot be strong without being well governed, and she will never be well governed until she has reversed many parts of her present system. Turkish misrule means weakness, recurring rebellion and foreign war, and foreign war carries with it a menace to the whole of Europe. This country will be ready to join other States in devising such reforms as will protect the Christian part of the population, without regarding the convenience of the Porte."

ALEXINATZ IN DANGER.

LONDON, August 28.—A special from Belgrade says Tchernayeff and Hanovesch drove the Turks out of Burgavaez and Stance, and then joined their forces, which increases the army on Moravia 30,000 men, notwithstanding Kerim Pasha, on the whole, has made clever advances, being on three sides of Alexinatz, which is decidedly in danger.

DEFEAT OF THE SERVIANS.

LONDON, August 28.—A dispatch from Alexinatz says: Authentic accounts show that the battle claimed by Tchernayeff really resulted in a victory for the Turks. Fazyl Pasha, commander of the division of the right wing, on Thursday, fearing an attack in the rear, fell back. The Servians attacked all along the line on Friday, but the Turks drove them back. There was heavy fighting on Saturday, but after five hours' incessant conflict Tchernayeff's attempt to cut off Fazyl Pasha from Eyaub Pasha failed, and the Turks were completely victorious.

A correspondent with Ali Saib, on the banks of the Morava, opposite Alexinatz, reports that the Servians were repulsed with great loss on Saturday, after seven hours' fighting. The Servians have claimed this battle as a sweeping victory.

A Belgrade special says Tchernayeff's accounts of his victories are now generally discredited.

HEAVY LOSSES OF THE SERVIANS—AMERICAN REPORT ON BULGARIAN OUTRAGES—PEACE IN THE EAST DEPENDS UPON ENGLAND.

A correspondent with the Servians at Alexinatz says: The Servians lost 10,000 men in the first five days' fighting around the town.

Mr. Schuyler's preliminary report of his investigation into the outrage in Bulgaria, addressed to the United States at Constantinople, fully confirms the worst that has been told of the atrocities. Mr. Schuyler found that much of the slaughter was done by regular Turkish soldiers, and his report exculpates many of the Turkish commissioner concerning these outrages as a mass of falsehood. He declares that sixty-five villages were burned in three districts, and fifteen thousand men, women and children killed. Mr. Schuyler continues his investigation.

A telegram from Vienna says: "Arrests of Russian volunteers for the Servian war in Hungary. The Prussian consuls have protested, and there is great indignation in Russia over the detentions. The latest case is the arrest of fourteen persons, one of whom is a lady. Although all had passports, they were thrown into prison.

The *Times* says the realization of the promise of peace in the East depends upon ourselves. It rests with the representative of England to speak the words that shall be decisive for peace or war. It depends upon our determination in pressing the Porte to agree to an armistice whether an armistice shall or shall not be concluded. If his language is clear and strong, the thing will be done.

France.

ELECTIONS FOR THE CHAMBERS.

PARIS, August 28.—Count Mun, whose election to the Chamber of Deputies was invalidated by that body July 10th, on account of undue clerical influence, has been again elected for Portivi. The Republican candidate for the Chamber, M. Huon, has been elected for Guingump, Department of Cotes DuNord, over Prince DeLucinge.

Great Britain.

A MAIL ROBBER ARRESTED.

LONDON, August 28.—A man named Bower, a sorter of letters in the traveling postoffice on the railway between Holyhead and London, which carries the Irish mail, was brought up at Bow street yesterday on a charge of stealing bills of exchange from the United States. His arrest was made in consequence of the loss of many valuable letters.

Marine News.

LONDON, August 28.—Arrived out—The steamer Circassian, from Montreal, and the Pennsylvania, from Philadelphia.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Forest Fires in Perry County.

MILFORD, August 28.—Extensive fires are raging in the mountains on the Pennsylvania side of the Delaware river, near Pond Eddy. A vast amount of valuable timber land has been burned over and timber destroyed. The people are fighting the fire day and night, but thus far had been unable to check its advance, and unless heavy rains set in, the damage will be very great. The fire is supposed to be the work of an incendiary.

Molly Maguires Sentenced to Death.

POTTSVILLE, PA., August 28.—The Molly Maguire prisoners, Doyle, McGehan, Carrol, Roarity and Boyle, recently convicted for the murder of policeman Yost at Tamaqua, were sentenced to death this morning.

Death from Shooting at Coketon.

BLAIRSVILLE, PA., August 28.—James Wolf, of Coketon, who was shot on Thursday evening last by William Brubaker, his son in-law, died yesterday at noon.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

THORNBURG, ONT., August 28.—A flouring mill, owned by T. G. J. N. Andrews, was burned this morning. Loss, $18,000.

BARKENHAM, ONT., August 28.—McPherson's Hotel and eight wooden tenements adjoining, were destroyed by fire yesterday. Loss, $15,000.

ELIZABETH, N. J., August 28.—Last night the pier of No. 6, of the Central Railroad docks, at this city, was entirely destroyed by incendiary fire. There were seventy-five loaded coal cars on the dock, all of which were destroyed, and 350 tons of coal burned or thrown into the water. The canal boats were also burned. Loss, $80,000.

AMSTERDAM, N. Y., August 28.—The American Hosiery Mills at that place were burned this evening. Insured for $80,000.

BUFFALO, August 28.—The residence of Sidney N. Delappat, of Mansfield, was burned to-day. Loss $30,000; insured for $20,000.

CASUALTIES.

ST. LOUIS, August 28.—Henry Moyer, while working in an excavation for a new ket streets, this forenoon, was crushed to death by the falling of an embankment under which he was digging.

Two men, George and William Douglass, were drowned while bathing yesterday in the Merrimac river, ten miles from this place.

A Telegraph Monopoly Snubbed.

COLUMBUS, August 28.—Judge Bingham, of this county, sitting as a district judge, to-day decided to grant the injunction asked by the Western Union Telegraph Company restraining the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company from transferring its telegraph wire between Columbus and Wheeling from the Western Union poles to the Atlantic and Pacific poles, and from receiving commercial messages at stations where there are none but railway operators, for the purpose of sharing the profits of such messages with the Atlantic and Pacific Company, instead of with the Western Union Company, as heretofore.

POLITICAL.

Ohio.

HON. J. D. COX OPENS THE CAMPAIGN.

TOLEDO, August 28.—The political canvass in the Sixth district was opened on the part of the Republicans to-night, by Hon. J. D. Cox, candidate for Congress, who spoke two hours to a large and enthusiastic audience in the Opera House. His speech was devoted mainly to subjects of finance and civil service reform, which were ably and eloquently discussed.

Arkansas.

SLEMONS RENOMINATED.

LITTLE ROCK, August 28.—W. S. Slemons, the present incumbent, has been renominated for Congress by the Democrats of the Second district of this State.

Kentucky.

GREENBACK STATE CONVENTION.

LOUISVILLE, August 28.—Representatives of the Greenback party here appointed delegates, including Colonel Blanton Duncan, to the State Convention of the party, to be held at Elizabethtown on Wednesday.

State.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

NEW CASTLE, PA., August 28, 1876.

The Republican Convention convened here to-day, and nominated the following ticket: Congress—John W. Wallace; Senate—David Tidball; Assembly—E. S. N. Morgan and John T. Stewart.

The Republicans of Schuylkill county have nominated John W. Morgan for Assemblyman in the First district, J. H. James in the Second, and W. P. Fowler in the Third.

The Republican Senatorial conferees of Somerset, Bedford and Fulton counties have unanimously nominated Hon. E. D. Yutzy for re-election, without the formality of a meeting.

WILKESBARRE, August 24.—The Democratic Senatorial Convention of the Twenty-first district to-day nominated Edwin Shortz. B. D. Koons was chosen Senatorial delegate to the State Convention for 1877 and M. M. Morris for 1878. The local ticket is now completed, and the campaign will soon be opened here in earnest.

The Republican Convention of Delaware county met at Media on Thursday last. William Ward, Esq., of Chester, a graduate of Girard College, received every vote on the first ballot for Congressman from the Sixth district, to succeed Hon. Washington Townsend. T. V. Cooper was nominated for State Senator, and Y. S. Walter and O. F. Bullard for Assembly; Director of the Poor, Jesse Hibberd; Jury Commissioner, John F. Taylor. The greatest enthusiasm prevailed.

The Huntingdon county Democratic convention last week elected E. B. Isett, George Jackson and A. W. Sims Congressional conferees, and adopted a resolution indorsing the course of Hon. W. S. Stenger, member of Congress from that district. J. Simpson Africa, E. McMurtrie and H. J. McAleer were elected Senatorial conferees without instruction. The convention adjourned without nominating a ticket, to meet again at the call of Wm. H. Dearmitt, chairman of the county committee.

While we are not of those who pretend to deny that there has been corruption in politics—for we believe for years past the Democratic party has practiced a systematic scheme of corruption that has almost demoralized the people wherever they had power, and we have but to point to New York city as a fair sample of their work—yet a charge of corruption is easily made, and when that charge is made against the Republican party we are loth to believe it; because it is against its instincts and traditions; and we must confess we are wholly sceptical in relation to the charge so brazenly made that there ever was any arrangement made between Republican leaders and any body of men in the anthracite coal region for the fraudulent transfer of votes for a money consideration, and in violation of their convictions. Antagonisms in politics are not easily overcome. The Irish vote of this county has been uniformly Democratic; they have controlled the party, and do to-day. Their favorite leader heads the Democratic ticket, and the Irish voters rally around him as one man. And we can point to the past with equal confidence. Who nominated Patrick Collins? Not the Republicans. Who nominated John Slattery? Not the Republicans. Who defeated Slattery and elected Judge Seitzinger? We simply say, examine the election returns, and tell a story that cannot be denied, and the truth is as clear as the sunlight. Take township and district, and no Republican voted for Collins's party. Again, who have been the victims of the "Mollie Magures?" Democrats? Not one; every man they murdered was a Republican. Can anyone deny this? The Democratic press, even of Pottsville Journal.

General.

Mr. Blaine is booked for sixty speeches in the course of the campaign.

These Hendricks mules are willing to kick everything but the bucket.

Governor Tilden calls the pensions paid Union soldiers a "waste of capital."

The chorus is swelling in every part of Indiana: "Hayes, Harrison, Hallelujah."

The Hartford *Courant* considers Sammy Cox to be "the worst wreck of the session."

Now that he has been renominated, General Garfield goes to Maine, where the canvass is getting lively.

The Kennebec (Me.) *Journal* says: "All signs indicate an old-fashioned sweeping Republican majority."

M. C. Butler, murderer, is a good enough Democrat for the Democracy of the Hamburg (S. C.) district.

The young Republicans of Maine are organizing "Brother Jonathan" campaign clubs in all the principal cities and towns.

Tilden made $25,000 in the Credit Mobilier swindle. A reformer, indeed, in whom there is much guile.—*Rochester Democrat.*

One of the Hayes and Wheeler organizations in San Francisco has a glee club composed of ladies, who sing at the meetings.

The Democrats of South Carolina cap their infamy by nominating Hamburg Butcher Butler for Congress. "Reform is necessary."

We judge from the method of Uncle Sammy that it is advisable to live within your income only, but to make false returns of your income.

And still this question remains unanswered: "What one good thing has the Democratic party accomplished during the last quarter of a century?"

Cary is ridiculed for his soft-money proclivities; but Tilden, who paid poor miners in shinplasters, is held to be a sound financier.—*Cincinnati Times.*

Judge Pearson, of Dauphin county, decides that the 6th of September is the last day on which registration and assessment of votes can be lawfully made.

Senator Gordon, of Georgia, is reported to have said that Secretary Cameron's order to General Sherman wrests two Southern States from the Democrats.

The next Governor of New York wrote his name where Tilden's never was seen—on the compunctions of the brave men who saved the Union.—*Rochester Democrat.*

The mule is a dangerous weapon. It is liable to kick before it goes off. One of them made a loud call for Bristow and another has just got in a hind-leg on Hendricks.

General N. P. Banks will do his first campaign work for Hayes and Wheeler in Massachusetts and subsequently speak in different towns and cities in Indiana, Ohio and Wisconsin.

The *Sun* says the Democracy of Vermont are "aroused." To make their arousing of any practical value, they will require a few "Poor Philicody," to call on some one, "Keep a rousing me." They will subside quick enough after the election next month.—*Jersey City Journal.*

A Democratic contemporary in Western New York says that Uncle Sammy resembles Martin Van Buren. This is very true. Both could walk under a turnstile without stooping.—*Brooklyn Argus.*

A man who robs the Government of its revenue robs his neighbors, for the tax falls all the heavier upon them in consequence of his escape. Yet Tilden, the reformer, appears to be just such a man.

A few weeks ago the Democrats of Indiana wanted Mr. John S. Phelps to go over and help them. Now they think that he wouldn't help them much if he should go over.—*St. Louis Globe-Democrat.*

Ex-Governor Curtin of Pennsylvania, said to a prominent Republican that he had not even made up his mind as to how he should vote, and had not yet decided to enter the contest for Tilden and Hendricks.

At the Democratic Congressional Convention of the Fourth Missouri district last week, Mr. Hatcher, a Confederate officer, was renominated. The band then played "Dixie," and three cheers were given for Jeff. Davis.

It is bad for an ardent reformer to steal a quarter of a million from a Western railroad, but to swear to a lie in order to escape it is to put upon it largeness a degree of meanness that no one but Sam. Tilden could be capable of.—*Cincinnati Gazette.*

The *Tribune* demonstrates by comparisons with the votes cast in the State of New York during the past twenty years that the Republicans will this year poll 460,000 votes for Hayes and Morgan, while the Democrats cannot possibly poll more than 400,000.

Colonel Nicholas Smith, having offered an ox from the Chappaqua farm for a Tilden and Hendricks barbecue, the Albany *Journal* suggests that if he had offered a calf the tender would have been a "highly creditable illustration of self-immolation."

Has President Grant ever called a Democrat into the Cabinet?—*World* Yes, to his great misfortune, he did. He gave Belknap, who had never voted a Republican ticket, the war portfolio, and we know how that experiment resulted.—*Harrisburg Telegraph.*

The New York *Evening Post*, in reviewing the first stage of the Presidential canvass, says: "The Republican party, considered in a national aspect, have thus far decidedly the advantage. The nomination of Hayes and Wheeler revived everywhere the better and more enduring qualities of the party."

A correspondent of the Boston *Herald* opposes the nomination of Charles Francis Adams for Governor by the Massachusetts Democrats on the ground that he is unpopular with the masses, and that ten thousand Irish-American votes would be cast against him because of his course during the Fenian troubles while he was Minister to England.

Colonel John W. Johnston, an old Democratic leader, who represented Halifax county, North Carolina, in the Legislature twenty years ago, has declared his adhesion to Hayes and Wheeler. Mr. Johnston is a man of liberal education, wealth and extended influence. He was a Douglas Democrat in 1860, and has hitherto acted with the Democracy.

As a sample of the ability of Democratic leaders to fulfill their pledges of having good times after they were elected, we simply refer to the election of Governor Allen, nearly three years ago, and yet times are harder than they were then; to the Democratic House of Congress two years ago, and times are as hard as ever; and to the election of Samuel Tilden, two years ago, who seems to have increased the dullness of the times.—*Cleveland Leader.*

The New York *Herald* says Hayes develops his battle without a blunder, and fights to win. Tilden makes blunder after blunder, and fights to lose.

The difference between them is clear as the sun:

What R. B. Hayes *says* he'll do, Tilden *has done.*—*Boston Post.*

Tilden has "done" that Terre Haute coal. Hayes hasn't—the difference thus is showed; Hayes fought the Union's cause to maintain, Tilden—why there is the difference again.—*Albany Journal.*

S. J. T.'s advice to live within your income is not having as wholesome an influence as was expected. He swore that his income in 1862 was a trifle over $7,000, while his bill that year for bachelor luxuries amounted to nearly $15,000. Probably he saw that he could not go on so recklessly, and accordingly opened a currency mill in Michigan, where, by close attention to business, he secured a future of indigence and obscurity.—*Brooklyn Argus.*

Seneca county, a hard-headed old Democratic community, which gave a majority of 892 for Allen, sent a train load of excursionists to this city yesterday to taste the cool breezes of the lake. A vote was taken, of course, and resulted as follows:

Hayes, 192.
Tilden, 127.

They are mostly Democrats down that way, but they don't seem to cleave to Uncle "Sammy" worth a cent.—*Cleveland Leader.*

General Banks, the other day, told a reporter who was seeking general political information that at the last Presidential election Mr. Charles Francis Adams kept his ballot in his pocket and voted his butcher's bill. It was an accident, of course, but there are so many Americans who regard Adams as the great exemplar, that a very heavy vote of butcher's bills may be looked for this fall. It is easier to poll them than to pay them.—*Philadelphia Bulletin.*

The Democratic organs are sure that General Kilpatrick's real or bogus letter to Governor Hayes is a proof that the latter gentleman is corrupt. There is no proof that Kilpatrick ever wrote it, or, admitting that he did, that he ever sent it. If he did write it and did send it, its only significance is an illustration of what "cheek" will lead a man into. It would be on a par principle to establish that the receiver of a letter, no matter what its character, is as responsible for it as the sender.

And now, we observe, Judge Caton, of Illinois, joins Representative Hewitt and ex-Editor Bowen in certifying to the morality of Mr. Tilden. The necessity for this sort of thing must strike the public with surprise, if not with alarm. One would think that a gentleman of Mr. Tilden's ability and prominence would be able to point to some specific words written or printed at that time, or to some specific performance during the country's peril, which would render unnecessary the aid of doubtful indorsers. If he cannot, he is hardly the right man for President.—*Washington Star.*

In the admirable resolutions adopted by the New York Republican Convention the honesty and consistency of Governor Tilden on the currency question are impeached with great force and effect in that clause which calls attention to the fact that, while Tilden, as the Executive of the State, signed the law establishing specie payments in that State, and requiring all taxes to be paid in gold on and after January 1, 1879, he, as the Democratic candidate for President, joins with his party in depriving the people of New York of the means with which to comply with the law and pay in gold. This is an argument that comes home to the people of New York, who headed the movement for a general return to specie payments, and Governor Tilden tryng to block the road. They call this duplicity, and they evidently know their man and speak advisedly.—*Chicago Tribune.*

Reported Oil Strike at Smith's Ferry, Pa

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

SMITH'S FERRY, PA., August 28, 1876.

This morning the new well of H. Darragh, located near this place, commenced pumping and is now reported to be doing seven barrels per hour. Quite an excitement prevails, owing to the fact that this well develops a large scope of new territory in this neighborhood, with oil at four dollars per barrel and advancing.

TELEGRAPHIC PERSONALS.

MRS. Amelia Harlan, wife of Vice Chancelor Harlan, of Louisville, died yesterday.

The funeral of Miss Tillie Talbot, daughter of the Right Rev. Bishop Talbot, of Indiana, took place in Indianapolis, yesterday.

Oscar Edler, a well-known glove importer of New York city, committed suicide on Sunday. Business troubles was the cause.

A *Herald* Long Branch letter says: President Grant has extended an invitation to Governor Hayes and wife to spend a few days with him at Long Branch, and the Governor has accepted.

Daniel O'Leary, the champion walker, was entertained at a banquet last night in the Union Square Hotel, New York. Hon. Thomas Costigan presided. Covers were laid for 150 guests. Among the gentlemen who made speeches were Dion Boucicault, Richard O'Gorman, O'Donovan—Rossa and Lawrence W. Kane, editor of the *Sunday Citizen.*

P. S. Marsh, a prominent member of the Buffalo Board of Trade, died suddenly yesterday from appoplexy while in New York city. Mr. Marsh was one of the heaviest grain dealers of Buffalo, President of the Board of Trade for two years, Alderman for three terms, former Superintendent of the Merchants' Dispatch, and President of the Buffalo Insurance Company.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Probabilities for To-Day.—Falling barometer, rising temperature, easterly to southerly winds, and clear weather, possibly succeeded by rain areas.

The Hay Fever Association met in Bethlehem, N. H., yesterday.

The grasshoppers are still very thick in the vicinity of Omaha, and are doing considerable damage.

The members of the Sioux Peace Commission arrived at Omaha yesterday, and will leave to-day for Laramie.

It has been decided that the New York Yacht Club races should take place at New York instead of Newport, on the 19th of September.

The rain-fall for the past week averages about as follows in the various districts: St. Lawrence Valley, 0.62 inch; New England, 0.50; Middle Atlantic States, 0.32; South Atlantic States, 1.10, Eastern Gulf States, 0.73; Western Gulf States, 0.50; Lower Lake region, 0.13; Upper Lake region, 0.76; Ohio Valley and Tennessee, 1.00; Upper Mississippi Valley, 1.46; Missouri Valley, 0.41; Minnesota, 1.03.

SECOND EDITION.

PHILADELPHIA.

Railroad Accident—Suicide "All for Love"—The International Regatta.

PHILADELPHIA, August 28.—A smash-up occurred early this morning at the junction of the Germantown and connecting railroads. At 12:30 the Eastern bound freight train from New York, just as it reached the junction, jumped the track of the connecting railroad, over which it was running, and twelve cars were hurled into the cut through which the Germantown road passes. The wreck of these cars was complete. Some four or five hours was occupied in clearing the Germantown road, and in getting the connecting road in order for the passage of trains to and from New York. No person was injured.

Benjamin Rudderow, a well-to do farmer, residing at Merchantville, five miles from Camden, committed suicide about daylight this morning by hanging himself to a tree in the rear of his dwelling. Deceased was a bachelor, fifty years of age. It is thought that disappointment in love caused this action.

The Thames champion four, consisting of Wm. Spencer, bow; Henry Thomas, No. 2; John Higgins, No. 3, and Thomas Green, stroke, arrived here this noon, and this morning the Paris crew, of St. Johns, New Brunswick, arrived in the city. The great Centennial regatta on the Schuylkill course begins this afternoon, when the international four-oared races are to be rowed. Much interest is manifested, and at an early hour in the day spectators began to assemble on the banks of the river. During the morning the competing crews were seen pulling to and fro over the course as a final preparatory exercise. The day is a perfect one, and could not have been more favorable for the contest.

In the first heat of the four-oared race between the Eureka Argonautas and Dublin University, the Eureka was first, Dublin second. Time, 9:29½. Weather fine.

It is stated that John Biglin intends to organize with the Ward Brothers' and row in the four-oared race.

The second heat was rowed at 2:15, or half an hour before schedule time. The boats were the Vesper, of Philadelphia, Yale University, Crescent Boat Club, Philadelphia. The Vespers and Yale pulled a nice race, and for over half a mile were upon equal terms. Then Yale lost ground through bad steering, but the work began to tell on the Vesper men when near Peters' Island, and their stroke fell over very much. Yale spurted and led by two lengths, which they held as they passed the flag, in nine minutes and two and three-quarter seconds. Vesper 0:15, and Crescent in 9:46½. The third heat took place between the Columbia College crew and Elizabeth Boat Club, of Portsmouth, Va.; the Quaker City crew withdrew. Columbia steered a splended course; the Elizabeth crew hugged the eastern shore, and did not steer well, when nearing Peter's island, the Elizabeth crew led by a length. The Columbia then drew slowly up, and the race from this point to the finish was a hard struggle, the Columbia winning in nine minutes, eleven seconds.

The fourth heat was between the Beaverwycks, Falcons and Duquesne boat club. The Beavers led from the start, with the Duquesne running her hard. The Falcon crew, as they neared Peter's Island, stopped rowing. The Beavers won in nine minutes, fourteen seconds, Duquesne three lengths behind.

The fifth heat was between the Pennsylvania and Watkins boat clubs, the Malta having withdrawn. The Pennsylvania boat stopped several times and suddenly ceased pulling altogether, owing to weeds. The Watkins cleared the course in nine minutes six seconds, a quarter seconds.

The most interesting heat was the next at a quarter to six P. M. between the London Rowing Club and the Northwestern Club, of Chicago, the Atalanta having withdrawn because of sickness. The signal was given and the London led by a quarter of a length, making a clear and beautiful start. Neither of the boats was steering very well. At the bend the Londoners were very little ahead, but the Northwesterns steering badly lost ground. The London crew, regular, machine-like in their swing, and viewed astern looked like one man with one pair of oars. Near Peters' Island the Northwesterns caught two crabs, and the London crew led by three and was now two lengths ahead. The boats increased their speed until, amid the cheers and roars of the multitude, the London crew pulled over the line in eight minutes and fifty-five seconds, followed by the Northwestern four and a quarter seconds later.

The seventh and last heat was between the first Trinity crew of Cambridge and Oneidas. The former won in nine minutes six and three-quarter seconds. The latter seemed exhausted, and came in in nine minutes fifty-four and a quarter seconds. The winners of the seven heats to-day, the Eurekas, Columbia, Elizabeths, Beaverwycks, Watkins, London and Cambridge, will row to-morrow in three heats.

CALDWELL, O.

A Diabolical Plot Discovered—Attempt to Blow up the Soldiers' Reunion—Supplies of Ammunition in Danger.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

CALDWELL, O., August 28, 1876.

A diabolical conspiracy to blow up the magazine here and destroy the town has to-night been discovered by letters dropped by the conspirators. Twelve hundred pounds of powder, four cannons, five hundred muskets, etc., loaned by Congress to the National Reunion of next week, have been stored for a week past in a barn south of town, and heavily guarded day and night. Letters have just been found signed "witness our mark," telling certain parties to whom they were addressed to keep their family out of town for a few nights, as the arsenal is to be blown up.

A special meeting of the Town Council was immediately called, and decided the danger imminent, not only destroying the twenty odd thousand dollars' worth of Government property, but also of destroying numbers of buildings and lives, and, in very properly, ordered the immediate removal of the chests of powder and cartridges to a distant wood, whither it is now being taken under guard. The excitement among the soldiers at the discovery of this hellish plot to destroy their ammunition and their arms, and their families with them, is simply boundless and indescribable, and reminds one of the old spirit of the war, as the plot reminds one of the spirit of rebellion and ruffianism. The police are lying under arrest, but the writers of these letters, and if they are caught they will meet with very summary punishment at the hands of the infuriated soldiers.

MAYVILLE, N. Y.

A Steamboat Engineer Drowned—Suicide.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

MAYVILLE, N. Y., August 28, 1876.

This morning, at eleven o'clock, Joseph Hoffman, engineer of the steamer Jamestown, fell overboard and was drowned in sixty feet of water, off Long Point. The captain on the upper deck, hearing the cry, "man overboard," signalled the engineer to reverse the engine, two or three times. Finding the signal not obeyed, he went down to the engine room. Hoffman was not there. The steamer is a sternwheeler, and it is supposed the engineer went out on the guard and was not seen to fall off. He leaves a wife and family. The wife was on board all the time of the accident. Boats are dragging for the body, but it is not found yet.

Henry Hale, a single man, residing at Ellery Centre, two and a half miles from Bemus Point, hung himself in a barn this morning. He seemed in usual health at breakfast.

CRIMINAL RECORD.

Suicide in St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, August 28.—Adolph Broeffel, who had been out of work for a long time, shot himself through the heart to-day. Despondency is supposed to have been the cause of the rash act.

Attempted Murder and Suicide in Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, August 28.—James Hummell, a German saddler, made a desperate attempt, about six o'clock to-night, to kill his wife and commit suicide. He is fifty-six years of age, and his victim is his second wife, aged forty-three. They have been living apart for a long time, owing to his abuse of her, and she was trying to earn money to pay for legal proceedings necessary for a divorce. This afternoon he called at her room, No. 30 Allison street, between Main and Walnut, and after repeated efforts succeeded in getting into the room, and locking the door, he attacked her with a butcher knife, hacking her in the arms, limbs and body, and when she fell from loss of blood, thinking her dead, he severed an artery in his right arm. The police broke into the room and found both insensible, she lying under the bed and he near the door. Both were taken to the Commercial Hospital, and the doctors now think the wife will recover. Owing to great loss of blood, Hummell will probably die. The woman is spoken of as worthy, but Hummell is said to be a brute, anxious to live on his wife's earnings.

A Water Spout in Nova Scotia.

HALIFAX, August 28.—A water spout burst over the humane establishment at St. Paul's Island, on the 25th instant, destroying five buildings, and killing one man. Two storehouses and dwellings stand, but much shattered.

THE INDIAN WAR.

No News from Crook—The Unfaithful Utes.

CHEYENNE, August 28.—Adair, the sutler of Crook's command, arrived at Fetterman to-day, having left Camp Supply on the 24th inst., up to which time there was no news from Crook. The remainder of the Utes deserted Lieutenant Spencer before reaching Supply Camp.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 28, 1876.

APPOINTMENTS.

The President to-day appointed Oscar Eaton, postmaster at Bryan, Ohio, and John R. Ballard, revenue storekeeper for the Fifth district of Kentucky.

A TRUSTING GIRL POISONED.

Ruined by Her Lover, and Arsenic Administered to Conceal the Crime.

MAUCH CHUNK, PA., August 27.—A young man named Charles Wagner, son of highly respectable parents, was confined in the county jail at this place, last evening, under the suspicion of having caused the death of Miss Louisa Boyer, a neighbor's daughter. Wagner has been "paying attentions" to Miss Boyer for some eighteen months, and they have been upon the closest terms of intimacy. On Sunday evening last they were together until a late hour. During that night, directly after retiring, the young lady was taken violently ill, and gradually became weaker and weaker and expired at half-past four in the morning, Monday last. Dr. Kreuner, a reputable practicing physician, was called during the night, but was baffled by the symptoms, and the young lady was really in a dying condition when he reached her bedside. On questioning her she said she had taken a powder—"looked like flour," and she could only add, in German, "he gave me it—he gave me it." Subsequently it was discovered that the victim was enciente, and suspicion of foul play at once fastened upon Wagner. The scene of the murder—for such it has proven to be—is about two miles from Lehigh Gap, in a wild section of the country, inhabited mainly by an ignorant, careless class of people, to whom coroner's inquests are unknown. District Attorney Siowers learned of the facts, however, and caused an inquest to be held. A post-mortem was made, and the stomach and liver of the murdered girl are now in the hands of Dr. Bertine S. Erwin, of this place, for analysis. All the medical gentlemen who have seen these parts agree in the opinion that the girl died from the effects of a dose of arsenious acid. It is said that Wagner bought the arsenic in a shop at Lehighton, four miles from here, a place he visited the Saturday previous. He stoutly denies this and puts the blame upon some mythical medical student. There seems to be no question but that he administered the poison in order to escape the penalty of the previous crime. The murder has caused some excitement here, and the case will be thoroughly investigated.—*Philadelphia Times.*

STATE NEWS.

A new and commodious opera house is to be erected in Scranton.

The Somerset Agricultural Fair will be held on October 3d, 4th, 5th and 6th.

The apple crop of Fayette county is larger than it was ever known before.

The potato crop in many parts of Northern Pennsylvania is said to be not worth digging.

Henry Wagner, of Brenock township, Berks county, raised over 4,000 baskets of peaches this season.

The wife of Reuben Selp, of Allentown, Thursday night last, presented him with twin boys, aggregating twenty-six pounds. So says the *Chronicle.*

The depression in the iron business at Coatesville causes fifty houses in that borough to be tenantless.

The burning of the Soldiers' Orphan School at Philipsburg, Beaver county, was the work of an incendiary. The loss is $20,000.

Mere women are arrested for drunkenness in Chester than any other town of its size in the State—judging from its newspaper reports.

A little son of Mr. Delbert, of Laury's, Lehigh county, fell a few days ago, and so badly hit his tongue that amputation was necessary.

Five prisoners recently escaped from the Indiana county jail. They were assisted by parties without, throwing ropes over the wall into the jail yard.

An extensive trade in sham jewelry is carried on in Philadelphia. Manufactories are running full time turning out goods for the foreign bazaars.

The wages of all employees of the Cambria Iron Works at Johnstown, from the President down, are to be reduced thirteen per cent. on the 1st of September.

Fifteen deaths in Reading last week, which is eight less than the previous week. Total number of deaths to date this year 739, against 531 to same date last year, an increase of 198.

Mrs. Daniel Mogel, of Kutztown, swallowed a quantity of arsenic, with the intention of killing herself. Proper antidotes were immediately administered and the woman is recovering.

A little girl, daughter of Monroe Smith, of Gordon, Schuylkill county, while playing with fire out in the back yard, had her clothes ignited, and before assistance could be rendered was burned to a crisp.

Franklin Esterly, who owns a farm in Exeter township, about four miles below Reading, has already taken thirty bushels of plums off his trees, and he expects to pick at least twenty-five bushels more.

Mann's factory, Mifflin county, is now turning out 1,000 axes per day. For five years past it has averaged 900 per day, and when the panic began and a day has been lost, unless the works have been stopped for repairs or other uncontrollable circumstances.

The Easton *Free Press* says: Mrs. Maria Reiss, of Saucon township, aged 104 years, was in Bethlehem on Sunday last, accompanied by her daughter, Mrs. Rebecca Pfeffer, of Butler county, aged seventy-three years. She is good of sight and hearing, and apparently in robust health.

The *Evening Star*, published by Messrs. Shalters & Houck, of Reading, and the first number of which made its appearance on Monday last, has already suspended publication. This makes the third newspaper suspension in Reading within two weeks—the *Argus* and *Tribune* being the other two.

A new industrial establishment is getting ready to go into operation at Pottstown, called the Keystone Tack Works. The articles to be manufactured are tacks, brads, finishing nails, shoe nails and cigar box nails, all to be made of the best Swede charcoal and American iron.

During an alarm of fire at St. Clair, Schuylkill county, on Wednesday evening, a son of Benjamin Price, aged fifteen years, ran against a team coming from an opposite direction. One of the shafts entered his body, passed through his left lung, and came out of his back. His injuries are probably fatal.

The Williamsport *Banner* says: "It is reported that Mr. Shale has sold his mill property and interest in the nickel and silver mine at Rauch's Gap, for twenty-eight thousand dollars and one-sixth interest in the same to a Philadelphia company. Our valley has the ore fever on the brain and no mistake."

A German tramp, named John Oswald, attacked Hugh Dugan, an Irishman, on the river road, near Shaneman's mill, opposite Reading, on Thursday, by striking him with a heavy walking stick on his left leg, breaking it between the knee and ankle. Dugan was taken to the hospital, and Oswald was arrested.

Suit has been commenced in Mercer by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company against the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad Company to prohibit them from using the third rail recently laid by them from Cleveland to Orrtanga. The charter of the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad calls for a broad gauge and on this the Central is said to base their action.

In the northern townships of Berks county the distillation of apple whisky, generally known as "apple-jack," has already commenced, and it is expected that the production will exceed that of any former year. The apple

The Commercial.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 29, 1876.

THE Democratic organ in this city squirts at the COMMERCIAL like a retreating *Mephitis Americana*.

PENNSYLVANIA ought certainly to be represented in the International Penitentiary Congress to be convened at Stockholm next year, on the invitation of the Swedish Government.

OF THE eight candidates running on the Democratic State ticket in South Carolina, this year, three are Generals, two Colonels, two Majors, and one a Captain. Every one of them served in the rebel army. "Reform is necessary."

EX-SENATOR "Duke" GWIN, of California, who is one of TILDEN'S most ardent friends and supporters, has never had his rebel disabilities removed. He considers that, in the event of the election of the great "reformer," there will be no need of their removal.

THE Secretary of the Treasury has decided to accept the new four and a half per cent. bonds on precisely the same footing as the five per cents—as security for circulation on deposits of national banks, and issue ninety per cent. of circulation upon the face of the bonds.

A SUGGESTIVE and encouraging fact in connection with the Republican campaign in Maryland, is that some of the most earnest and effective workers for HAYES and Wheeler are in the ranks of the Reform Democrats, who joined the Republicans in the last State campaign.

MR. OTTENDORFER, a prominent German Democratic politician of New York, and editor of the New York *Staats Zeitung*, declares that "if Mr. TILDEN cannot give a satisfactory explanation of his course in regard to the income tax he is certainly not a fit candidate for the Presidency." He is not fit for the Presidency, anyhow; but that makes no difference to the Democrats. They will stand by him, fit or unfit.

THE New York *Herald* says that the canvass on the Democratic side has been, up to this time, so flat and tame as to raise ominous misgivings in the minds of Democrats. But what would the *Herald* have? TILDEN started out to make this an "aggressive" campaign; yet somehow the tables have been turned on him and now it is a defensive campaign. A man must have time to accommodate himself to circumstances, especially when circumstances are against him.

A NEW YORK Democratic paper, which represents the KELLY faction of the party, says, with fine sarcasm:

> The Morrissey Democracy languishes for the presence of its chosen leader. The gaming season, however, is too brisk just now to allow of his attending to any such small matter as dictating the Democratic nomination of a Governor.

This same MORRISSEY, however, bore a conspicuous part in dictating the Democratic nomination of a candidate for President, and he is still one of that candidate's most earnest and effective supporters. Satire is sometimes two-edged.

IN HIS speech at Napoleon, Ohio, last Thursday, Hon. FRANK HURD referred to the economical legislation of the House, and showed how it had, *in spite of the Senate's opposition*, made a reduction in the annual appropriations of $29,000,000. But how was this legislation effected, "in spite of the Senate?" An appropriation bill can not pass without the consent of the Senate; and as the Republican Senate consented to the passage of the bills which made this saving, it is justly entitled to as much credit for it as the House.

THE recent experiment of shipping fresh beef to Europe was perhaps a hazardous venture, but it has thus far proved successful and remunerative. The English epicures are eager to test the quality of American steaks and sirloins, and have pronounced them excellent. Hence our shippers have been encouraged to increase the consignments. They have thus far found a ready market for them, and the prospect is that in the future this will constitute a permanent and perhaps important branch of our export trade.

THE Cincinnati *Enquirer* of June 6, 1876, remarked of Mr. TILDEN:

> "There are a few things concerning Mr. Tilden which we trust will sink into the minds of Western and Southern Democrats—*He is a hypocrite, a political scoundrel, has long been a public plunderer, and is really the only disreputable candidate prominently named on the Democratic side.*"

This is Democratic authority, and is therefore good, both against the Democratic candidate and against those who now try to break the force of this Democratic testimony. The subsequent development of TILDEN'S dishonest efforts to evade the income tax come in strongly now to corroborate the allegations of the *Enquirer*

FROM a speech made by the Hon. JAMES SILL, at Erie, a few days since, we extract the following:

> Since 1867 naturalization treaties have been made with Prussia, North Germany, Great Britain, Austria, Baden, Bavaria, Hesse, Belgium, Denmark, Sweden and Wirtemburg. Thus the rights of their respective subjects naturalized here are recognized abroad and our adopted citizens secure the same military service while visiting their native country. Since Republican accession there have been sixty-seven treaties, aside from postal treaties by which letter postage to nearly all Europe has been reduced to six cents.

These are facts for our citizens of foreign birth to ponder. The Republican administrations since 1861 have paid special attention to the rights of naturalized citizens abroad, and to the cheapening of postal intercourse, and these are points to which no Democratic administration ever gave the slightest care.

THE New York *Express* is terribly exercised over the fire to which Governor TILDEN is subjected by reason of his alleged fraudulent concealment of income tax; utterly forgetful of the fact that, while the struggle for the St. Louis nomination was going on, the *Express* itself, which then led the opposition to TILDEN, said, among other equally damaging things:

> "We have no complaint to make against Mr. Tilden on the simple ground that he is a railroad lawyer, or because his 'specialty' is railroad cases, nor that in this 'specialty' he has accumulated a fortune. Beyond these facts is the current belief—not confined to personal or political enemies either—*that some portion, at least, of his large wealth was secured as a contingency will make him an unsuccessful candidate for President.* It is not alone Republicans who say this, and who mean to make the most of it, but Democrats in all parts of the country."

An explanation of the mystery by the *Express* is directly in order.

THE letter of Governor HARTRANFT, which we published yesterday, declaring that if Colonel GOWEN charged him (the Governor) with having entered into a political bargain with the Molly Maguires of Schuylkill county he (Colonel GOWEN) as sorted what he knew to be untrue, will be better understood when it is remembered that Mr. GOWEN, in prosecuting the Mollie Maguire cases, broadly asserted his knowledge that the Governor *had* entered into a corrupt alliance with the Mollies, and a witness was put on the stand for the purpose of testifying that one of the prominent "Mollies" had been heard to say that "the old man at Harrisburg" would not dare to execute the sentence of the law upon them. These insinuations and open accusations have, of course, been greedily snapped up by the Democratic press, both in Philadelphia and in the interior, and circulated by it with the reasonable calculation that nothing is so preposterously unlikely or untrue as not to be swallowed by that class of people who have been carefully trained to believe whatever is, in any degree, defamatory of a Republican official. The Governor has therefore thought fit to give a flat denial to the insinuations of GOWEN, and the Governor's word will not be questioned by any one who knows him. GOWEN, it must be understood, is a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Governor in 1878, and this is the way he begins his campaign.

EMERSON quotes PLATO as saying, two thousand three hundred years ago, that those good men who refuse to take any part in governing are punished by having worse men put over them; and this is as applicable to the men of our day as it was to men in his. It is the duty of good men to take a part in governing; and their refusal or neglect to do so constitutes one of the real dangers that now threaten our form of government. If bad men get into power in this country it must be to punish those who can, but do not try to prevent them.

One of the pressing and present duties of all good men, and of all who believe in using the political means at their hands, is to see that they are properly registered as voters at the ensuing election. This must be done on or before September 7th, and that is but little more than a week hence. The registry already made is, or should be hung up at the voting place in each election district; and every voter can thus ascertain for himself whether he has been registered or not. If he is, all right; and if not, let him see to it that his name is at once placed upon the list. The election assessor is always to be found, upon due search, and no man should permit himself to feel easy until he *knows* that he has been properly registered.

There is, it is true, a way in which to remedy a failure to register; but it is cumbrous and troublesome, and should be avoided, wherever possible. The sure and safe way is to get on the Register's list, and so save all future trouble.

THE auction sale of half a million tons of coal, which takes place in New York city to day, will be the first public sale of anthracite coal from first hands which has occurred for more than two years, previous to which the entire product of the Scranton region was distributed monthly in this manner. These sales were *bona fide* and furnished a fair and reliable basis for the regular trade. But the advent of the combination put a stop to them, as the two radically different regulators could not possibly coexist. This auction sale is put forward as a return to the old policy, and it is proposed to make the prices which it realizes the basis of the private sales of these companies through the month of September. In view of the great interests at stake on the result of this sale, many shrewd dealers are of the opinion that it is to be controlled and protected by the selling companies in case the actual biddings do not come up to the mark. They say that if the transaction is *bona fide* prices will undoubtedly fall off an average of from a dollar to a dollar and a half per ton, but if merely nominal they will not be permitted to decline more than fifty cents. The principal powers in the coal traffic in that city are the Delaware and Hudson, the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, the Pennsylvania Coal Company and the Lehigh operators, headed by ASA PACKER. The first is the oldest and heaviest, both in capital and in operations. It commenced in a small way in 1828, and for several years was very unsuccessful; but at last it became profitable and has for thirty years paid liberal dividends. The stock has been watered and otherwise enlarged until it has reached $15,000,000. One of the largest owners is JOHN JACOB ASTOR, who is also a director. The stock of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western was sold during the panic of 1857, at $8 per share of $100. Since then it has been largely watered and has been quoted as high as 125. Recently it has declined heavily, and is now in the market at ninety. For a number of years this company has divided eight per cent. It was the first to sell coal at auction, and its monthly sales have generally ruled the market. The Pennsylvania Company has some peculiar points, the chief of which is that it has never watered its stock. This accounts for the fact that while the market is crowded with the sale of Delaware, Lackawanna and Western stock, that of the Pennsylvania Company is rarely to be obtained and only at enormous prices. Shares originally at $100 are now in demand at $240, and are not easily obtained even at that handsome figure. As reference is occasionally made to the protracted law-suit in which Governor TILDEN was engaged, it may be added that the litigants were the Pennsylvania Coal Company and the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company. The case was twenty years in the courts and the costs were about $245,000. No wonder the Governor is a millionaire. The most striking decline in values connected with the coal operations is found in New Jersey Central, which has fallen one-half within a few months. Shares which brought 120 are selling at 53, and in this way values to the amount of $10,000,000 have been extinguished.

THE New York Democratic State Convention meets to-morrow. Who will be nominated is a matter of mere conjecture. Congressman HEWITT, Chairman of the National Democratic Committee, is probably the most available candidate, and he is said to be anxious for the nomination, but nobody can tell whether he will get it or not. He is the only man in the party who could give Governor MORGAN any trouble, and even he would have a stern chase from the start. One argument against him, which has not been broached yet, is the fact that two years ago he consented to be a candidate for Congress in a New Jersey district, the same one which PHELPS afterwards represented. New Yorkers have a good deal of State pride, and they would not relish working for a candidate who was willing to call himself a citizen of New Jersey, even for the sake of being sent to Congress. It is barely possible that ex Governor SEYMOUR may be forced to take the nomination in spite of his repeated declinations. Chief Justice CHURCH would doubtless be the strongest candidate the party could name, but he would seem to be out of the question, since it is thought he could not now resign to accept the nomination, so as to comply with the requirements of the State Constitution. Lieutenant Governor DORSHEIMER has been talked of, but the apparently fatal objection to him is that he is too recent a convert to Democracy. The candidacy of MANTON MARBLE seems also to have been dropped out of sight. Congressman POTTER, Comptroller GREEN and LUCIUS ROBINSON are also among the possibilities. The old feud between Tammany and anti-Tammany is further from settlement than ever, and threatens to break out anew in the convention. The only way out seems to be for the convention to recognize the MORRISSEY party on equal terms with the KELLY party, and run the risk of making the latter chieftain angry. Whatever is done, the party will enter the State canvass without harmony, subject to the caprice of men who inwardly hate TILDEN now, and who will trade him off without scruple if they can thereby benefit themselves. For this situation of affairs, TILDEN has no one to blame except himself. Had he possessed the requisite backbone to kick both KELLY and MORRISSEY out of the party after the St. Louis Convention, he would have lost the support of a few men whose antagonism would have been a credit, and would have won thousands of others who are now against him. It is just this lack of courage which makes him unfit for the Presidency. He dares not offend even the worst men of his party, lest he lose a few votes, and forfeits the confidence of honest men by holding in places of power the basest kind of politicians.

SOME of the "Independent" papers are crying out against the aggressiveness of the Republican attacks on TILDEN, and represent the charges made as "abuse" of the Democratic candidate. If they are to be regarded as "abuse," it must be borne in mind that they all spring from Democratic sources. With the exception of the income tax charge, every one of the accusations of TILDEN were hurled at him by those of his own party who opposed his nomination because they knew he could not be elected. The following, for instance, is copied from the Cincinnati *Inquirer* of June 5, 1876:

> "There are a few facts concerning Samuel Tilden which we trust will sink into the minds of Western and Southern Democrats:
>
> "1. He can not carry his own State in November.
>
> "2. He can not carry any Northern State.
>
> "3. *He is a hypocrite, a political swindler, has long been a public plunderer, and is really the only disreputable candidate prominently named on the Democratic side.*
>
> "4. He has sought this high office by methods so *unprecedentedly shameless and disreputable* that it would be an everlasting stigma upon a Democratic Convention to nominate him, and A REPROACH UPON THE AMERICAN PEOPLE TO ELECT HIM IF NOMINATED.
>
> * * * * * * *
>
> "7. Should God's providence seeming estranged,' permit his nomination, by whom and what would he be nominated? By the servile, conscienceless tools that money can purchase; by the most corrupt influences that ever entered into a Presidential nomination: by the system on which all other quack medicines are sold—advertising—and even respectable medical associations read out of the profession dooms that will advertise. It would seem that the Democratic party should have as high a respect for the good name of the party and the Government as the vendors of pills have for their craft. It could not but be that a man educated in cunning, hypocrisy and iniquity, nominated in corruption and shameless effrontery, even though his millions could elect him, would give us the most corrupt administration the country has ever known. Neither imperial dignities nor the gloom of solitude, says Tacitus, could save Tiberius from himself, and Tilden could not rise above himself or above the sources of his power."

THE only excuse that has thus far been offered for TILDEN, concerning his alleged income tax perjury, is that he might have earned the amount one year, and not collected it until the next. The New York *Times* shows that this answer totally fails to meet the case, for the threefold reason that half the fee was actually earned in 1862; that there were half a dozen similar fees received in 1862, of which the Cumberland Coal Company's was one; and because the law has been clearly and repeatedly declared to be—by Judge BLATCHFORD, of the United States District Court, among others, as lately as March last—that the taxable income of a given year is represented by the money actually *received* in that year, no matter when it was *earned*. Moreover, it is a notorious fact that in no year subsequent to 1863 did TILDEN pay tax upon an income even approximating that which he enjoyed. Indeed, he made no return of his income, whatever. He allowed the Assessor to guess at the amount, and was fifty per cent. for failure to make a return, since he could thus defraud the Government without running the annual risk of a prosecution for perjury.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

A Boston paper has an item about a "*bold* sneak thief."

Great discoveries of bituminous coal in California and Oregon are announced.

Tilden's motto: "Live within your income, and without paying your income tax!"

The Bishop of Ely, England, condemns the pew system as unchristian and even wicked.

Continued activity in the wool market, and a decided improvement in the dry goods trade are reported.

There is a revival of demonstrations of hostility to that screaming factor of civilization, the railway whistle.

Hewitt begins to think that there is a destiny shaping the end of Governor Tilden, rough hew it how he will.

The Cincinnati gas fund will give out next month, and the streets of the city will be given over to Bourbon darkness.

There is a fine tobacco crop in Kentucky and the Connecticut Valley, and cutting began in both places some days since.

The Democratic candidate for Governor of Maine expects to make a good run on a horse of his that was loyal during the war.

The English revision of the New Testament has now proceeded as far as the latter portion of the Second Epistle to the Thessalonians.

The Eastern shore of Maryland has sixty thousand acres of peach trees, and the yield the present season is estimated at 5,000,000 bushels.

A good many men who had thought the hot season about over, will be discouraged to learn that the end of the world is predicted for to-day.

The "New England Log Cabin," which is proving such an attraction at the Centennial Exhibition, will be sent to the exhibition in Paris two years hence.

The annual Chicago Inter State Exposition will open September 6th, and remain open until October 9th. The prospect for a fine display is said to be very good.

"Pigeon matches" are among the amusements of the *elite* at Newport. They must be nice creatures, to find amusement in torturing and killing feeble little birds.

The California Baptists have made a clear gain of 650 members during the past ecclesiastical year, and the total membership is 4,834, organized into 101 churches.

Notes and Queries contains a series of articles extracted from the diary of an American loyalist, Mr. Jonathan Bouchier. He is not at all flattering to George Washington.

The first German paper ever printed in Japan has just appeared under the title of the *Ost Asiatische Zeitung*, and is printed at Tokio exclusively by Japanese compositors.

The fertile Hungarian novelist, Moritz Jokai, has published the enormous number of 160 volumes, but not satisfied with that number is now composing two new romances.

Those human "birds of passage" that were seeking for cool rests by the seashore or in shady summer resorts are now beginning to hunt for comfortable winter homes.

The old apple tree at York, Maine, that was brought in a tub from England in 1629 was cut down by its crabbed owner recently, because the many vistors to it trampled the grass.

Some of the country papers are frightening recalcitrant subscribers by gravely stating the passage of a law prohibiting any citizen who has not paid for his paper from voting at the Presidential election.

The Oldtown Indians, near Bangor, Maine, have a curious law requiring every body to be at home at nine o'clock. One of their number was caught out at ten, the other night, and goes to jail for thirty days.

The increasing number of American ladies who visit Paris to perfect themselves in the pictorial art has suggested to an American artist, Henry Bacon, the idea of starting a school for their especial benefit.

Eight hundred tons of ammunition were sent from New Haven to Turkey, last Saturday. This food for Acheron will arrive in Turkey in time to be used in a Russian war, should the Eastern contest be extended.

The anomaly of a Christian nation supporting a semi-paganism against Christianity for political or pecuniary reasons is likely to be continued as long as the Turk has anything to offer John Bull for his friendship.

The National Association of Fire Engineers will hold their annual convention at Philadelphia, September 4th. The chief officer or representative of each fire department in the United States is invited to attend.

It has recently been discovered that the analine dye known as fuchsine or magenta, is largely employed by dishonest wine growers in France for improving the color of claret, and masking its dilution with water.

The Canadian Labor Congress, which has just concluded its sittings, desires the establishment of a Labor Bureau in connection with the Dominion Government, and has condemned the use of convict labor.

The launching of ships is a matter of almost everyday occurrence in the New England shipyards. Somebody must be mistaken in the statement that the shipping interest is depressed, or shipbuilders have very great faith in the future.

Not least among the manifold blessings of the Centennial Exposition is the fact that it has given their first glimpse of the time to many thousands of Americans, and awakened them to the consciousness of a world which they have never had a chance to enter.

PERSONAL.

The originator of the scheme for the release of the Fenian prisoners in Australia was John DeKay, an ex Fenian convict, and now a reporter on a New York paper.

Something like a compliment. Our General Sherman's modest and retiring behavior reminds the London *Times* of the Duke of Wellington's during the long peace.

Two Cohoes New York factory girls, sixteen and twenty years old, have been asleep for ten days, and nobody can tell what ails them. Food is forced into their stomachs by artificial means.

Thomas Hassett, one of the escaped Fenian prisoners, now in Fall River, says that he once before tried to escape, and, though his original imprisonment was for life, the Australian judge sentenced him to three years additional.

It is now said that Reeves, the American leader of the Cuban insurgents, is not dead. A Spanish newspaper says that he was captured and ordered to be shot; that he fell, but was not mortally wounded, and by keeping perfectly quiet contrived to escape.

Dr. E. C. Wines has received a diploma endowing him with the medal of Professor and Correspondent of the Academy of Jurisprudence and Legislation of Madrid, in token of its high appreciation of his long and distinguished services in the cause of prison reform.

Judge Tarbell, of Mississippi, has been tendered the office of Deputy First Comptroller of the Treasury, *vice* Colonel Wilkinson Hemphill Jones, of Delaware, whose resignation has been called for by the President. The change will take place the latter part of this week.

Spunk. A Biddeford, Maine, woman, whose great trial is that her husband is a Democrat, remarked, on the day of the recent Republican demonstration: "I will illuminate my house, and if my husband puts out the lights, I will light them again; if he puts them out the second time, I will take one on my head and one in each hand and stand at the gate while the procession passes, for I'm bound to show my colors."

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PENNSYLVANIA OIL REGIONS.

Three Dollar Oil—What Has Effected the Change—History of "Shut-Down" Movements—Production and Prospects of the Various Districts—Present Indications as to the Trade.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

PARKER CITY, PA., August 26, 1876.

The good time coming, for which producers have long waited and earnestly hoped, has at length arrived, three dollar oil being no longer in prospective but an established fact. The market yesterday reached $3 16¾, and probably about 150,000 barrels were sold at prices ranging between those figures and $2 90. This is the highest point the market has reached since December, 1872, when stocks held in the oil regions were less than 1,100,000 barrels, and the daily average production was below twenty-one thousand.

The present appreciation in prices has not been attained in consequence of any advice to producers to hold their oil for an advance in the market, but is the legitimate result of the influences of commerce, the balance being restored between supply and demand. This has been brought about by the heavy drain on stocks, from enormously increased consumption, and the falling off in production with developments at a stage of unprecedented magnitude.

When stocks were less than two million barrels in the oil regions, with a daily average production of about 35,000 barrels, and the market below a dollar with a down ward tendency, a shut-down movement was with much difficulty inaugurated and maintained for thirty days, with the happy effect of an advance in prices, which subsequently reached nearly two dollars a barrel. The effect of this improvement in prices, unfortunately, stimulated developments, so that from thirty-seven drilling wells in January, there were not less than 225 going down in May, while stocks had accumulated to 2, 00,0 0 barrels.

Again, two years ago, in the fall, as stocks were rapidly approaching 3,500,000 barrels, with a production approximating 30,000 barrels a day, Mr. C. D. Angel, one of the most enterprising among the producers and the originator of the "bull" theory, inaugurated another shut-down movement. He received the cordial support and co-operation of some of the heaviest producers, but a few did not enter into the arrangement. During the sixty days of its operation, however, only forty wells were drilling in the region.

This last shut-down had reference only to drilling wells, and could not be made complete from the fact of the land owners, in many instances, insisting on drilling being continued, under penalty of forfeiture of their leases, although the latter of these wells, disposed to a conservative policy, would have gladly joined in the movement.

Desirable as such a proceeding would have been, it was found impossible to effect a general and entire cessation of production —a plan adopted with so much success in coal mining by the miners' unions which has within a few days broken up—from the fact not only that as a class producers are lacking in the quality of cohesion, from the diversity of their individual interests, but from many among them being impelled, in order to keep the Sheriff from disposing of their interests, to go on producing oil on the assumption that "half a loaf is better than none."

Thus, for long, dreary months, petroleum was produced by the enterprising operators in the oil regions of Pennsylvania, to be sold at the wells at far less than the actual cost of production; and while many of the producers were driven to financial ruin, immense profits were realized by dealers in Europe.

But what no concerted efforts could have effected on the part of producers, while the production was largely in excess of the demands of commerce, has been brought about by force of circumstances. The very fact of petroleum being reduced to such disastrously low prices has been the cause of its introduction into foreign markets, where it had hitherto been unknown. A demand has thus been created which has largely increased consumption, drained stocks, and with the present rate of production, rendered it quite an interesting problem as to whence the supply is to be derived to meet the heavily increasing demand for the staple of the oil region.

The Bradford district, which was used with more or less effect by the bear interest in depressing prices, is now, after nearly two years have elapsed since the rush commenced to the new territory, and with developments pushed with the greatest activity, producing less than a daily average of a thousand barrels.

The Warren district, quite recently the source of considerable excitement to the trade, with flowing wells coming in yielding two hundred barrels, or over, on the start, only to decline rapidly to ten barrels or less, has a production to day that falls short of five hundred barrels. In the meantime, several dry holes are indicative of the fact that no unlimited amount of territory exists in that vicinity. Already developments have demonstrated that if any belt exists there, it has to be sought in a southerly direction, as at the other points of the district the most successful ventures have rewarded the industry and energy of their proprietors.

Butler district still produces the largest amount of petroleum of any other section in the oil regions, but the production of the older wells is falling off rapid y, while the new crops coming in afford decided evidence of the formerly prolific and apparently inexhaustible territory.

The Clarion oil field is growing in importance, but the daily average production of the entire district does not yet amount to fifty per cent. of the yield of the Butler region.

Bouton Run is yet, of course, problematical territory, to a great extent, but the past experience of wells that have been drilled in the vicinity of Scrubgrass strongly supports the theory that the Phillips Brothers' spouter is located over a similar prolific pocket, of very circumscribed limits, such as has been the case with other wells of the same line.

From present indications, the prospects for producers in particular, and the trade in general, are particularly encouraging, and those who accumulate four dollar oil before the close of the season are not among those whose wish is merely "father to the thought." DOT.

The anomaly of a Christian nation supporting a semi-paganism against Christianity for political or pecuniary reasons is likely to be continued as long as the Turk has anything to offer John Bull for his friendship.

The National Association of Fire Engineers will hold their annual convention at Philadelphia, September 4th. The chief officer or representative of each fire department in the United States is invited to attend.

It has recently been discovered that the analine dye known as fuchsine or magenta, is largely employed by dishonest wine growers in France for improving the color of claret, and masking its dilution with water.

The Canadian Labor Congress, which has just concluded its sittings, desires the establishment of a Labor Bureau in connection with the Dominion Government, and has condemned the use of convict labor.

The launching of ships is a matter of almost everyday occurrence in the New England shipyards. Somebody must be mistaken in the statement that the shipping interest is depressed, or shipbuilders have very great faith in the future.

Not least among the manifold blessings of the Centennial Exposition is the fact that it has given their first glimpse of the time to many thousands of Americans, and awakened them to the consciousness of a world which they have never had a chance to enter.

PERSONAL.

The originator of the scheme for the release of the Fenian prisoners in Australia was John DeKay, an ex Fenian convict, and now a reporter on a New York paper.

Something like a compliment. Our General Sherman's modest and retiring behavior reminds the London *Times* of the Duke of Wellington's during the long peace.

Two Cohoes New York factory girls, sixteen and twenty years old, have been asleep for ten days, and nobody can tell what ails them. Food is forced into their stomachs by artificial means.

Thomas Hassett, one of the escaped Fenian prisoners, now in Fall River, says that he once before tried to escape, and, though his original imprisonment was for life, the Australian judge sentenced him to three years additional.

It is now said that Reeves, the American leader of the Cuban insurgents, is not dead. A Spanish newspaper says that he was captured and ordered to be shot; that he fell, but was not mortally wounded, and by keeping perfectly quiet contrived to escape.

Dr. E. C. Wines has received a diploma endowing him with the medal of Professor and Correspondent of the Academy of Jurisprudence and Legislation of Madrid, in token of its high appreciation of his long and distinguished services in the cause of prison reform.

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NATIONAL REPUBLICAN TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT,
RUTHERFORD B. HAYES, of Ohio.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
WILLIAM A. WHEELER, of New York.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.

CONGRESS—TWENTY-SECOND DISTRICT,
RUSSELL ERRETT, of Robinson township.

CONGRESS—TWENTY-THIRD DISTRICT,
THOMAS M. BAYNE, of Allegheny City.

STATE SENATE—FORTY-SECOND DISTRICT,
HUGH McNEILL, of Allegheny City.

STATE SENATE—FORTY-THIRD DISTRICT,
JOS. M. GAZZAM, of Second ward Pittsburgh.

STATE SENATE—FORTY-FOURTH DISTRICT,
JOHN C. NEWMYER, of Wilkins township.

STATE SENATE—FORTY-FIFTH DISTRICT,
JNO. GILFILLAN, of Upper St. Clair township.

ASSEMBLY—FIRST DISTRICT,
JAMES D. WALKER, Allegheny City.
HENRY M. LONG, Allegheny City.
WILLIAM H. GRAHAM, Allegheny City.

ASSEMBLY—SECOND DISTRICT,
R. S. FRAZER, Second ward, Pittsburgh.
WILLIAM J. FLINN, Sixth ward, Pittsburgh.

ASSEMBLY—THIRD DISTRICT,
No nomination.

ASSEMBLY—FOURTH DISTRICT,
J. MITCHELL, Seventeenth ward, Pittsburgh.
S. McELROY, Jr., Sixteenth ward, Pittsburgh.
A. H. WEAVER, Thirty-sixth ward, Pittsburgh.
J. M. SHAFER, Twenty-ninth ward, Pittsburgh

ASSEMBLY—FIFTH DISTRICT,
JOSEPH A. STONE, McKeesport.
W. H. McGILL, West Deer township.

ASSEMBLY—SIXTH DISTRICT,
VINCENT MILLER, North Fayette.
WILLIAM HILL, Chartiers borough.

PROTHONOTARY,
B. F. KENNEDY, Eighth ward, Pittsburgh.

TREASURER,
WM. McCALLIN, Seventh ward, Pittsburgh.

CORONER,
JOSEPH A. THOMAS, Twenty-third ward.

JURY COMMISSIONER,
JOHN KNOWLAND, Eighth ward, Pittsburgh.

DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
JOHN HERRON, Shaler township.

DRY GOODS.

James Caldwell & Co.

Invite special attention to their Spring Openings, which will be found unusually attractive:

LADIES' SPRING SUITS

in great variety of styles and material, ranging in price from Five to Fifty Dollars.

Ladies' Embroidered, Braided and Frimmed

OVERDRESSES & COSTUMES,

In Black Cashmere and Drap D'Ete.

Black Cashmere Sacques and Jackets.

Black Silk Sacques and Jackets.

Linen Suits and Costumes.

Black Dress Silks,

From 75 cents to $4 50 per yard.

A choice selection of DRESS SILKS, from 75 cents to $1, in Checks, Bars, Stripes and Plaids.

All the new Fabrics in CHECKS, STRIPES and MIXTURES, for Ladies' Spring Suits and Dresses.

BLACK & COLORED CASHMERES.

Black Silk Warp Cashmeres and Henrietta Cloths.

Black Tamise Cloth, Black Grenadines and Bernanis.

Black Alpacas, Mohair Lustres and Brilliantecas.

A large stock of Tambourd Lace Curtains, of our own importation, at less than regular prices.

AGENTS FOR THE

DOMESTIC SEWING MACHINE.

James Caldwell & Co.,

115 AND 117 FEDERAL STREET,

Allegheny City.

PHILADELPHIA.

NOTICE.

Visitors to the Exhibition in want of VISITING OR BUSINESS CARDS, FINE STATIONERY, LEATHER GOODS, ETC., can obtain them of

MASON & CO.,

at Exposition Grounds, and

1202 CHESTNUT STREET.

STORE OPEN IN THE EVENING.

WILLIAM HEATON,

(Late John Thornley's.)

WHOLESALE DEALER IN

RUBBER BOOTS & SHOES,

India Rubber and Gutta Percha Goods,

503 Chestnut Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

For the Centennial

AND

Summer Excursionists!

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN'S

Fine Russia and Grain Leather

Traveling Satchels,

LUNCH BASKETS,

FINE IVORY AND ROSEWOOD HAIR BRUSHES,

RAZOR STROPS, CLOTHES BRUSHES,

Wholesale and Retail

C. Yeager & Co.,

110 MARKET STREET.

MWS

THE GROSS ABUSES WHICH ARE NOW BEING brought to light in this country in various government departments, since Congress met, disclose cases which prostrate the body and often destroy it. A simple life would have prevented the national shame, and a few doses of

Tarrant's Seltzer Aperient

would have removed the causes which lead to the innumerable physical attacks which so many suffer.

TTHS SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

IF YOU WANT TO SAVE MONEY,

GO TO THE

Ben Ton Meat and Vegetable Market,

where you can buy the best Roast Beef and Tenderloin Steak for 18c per lb. Good Roast Beef and Steak 12½c per lb. Boiling Beef, 6 cents per lb. Chuck Roast, from 8 to 10 cents. Hams and Breakfast Bacon, 15c. Lard, 12c. Veal, Lamb, Pork and Mutton, 10 to 12c. per lb.

GEORGE BEILSTEIN,

AND 177 OHIO STREET, ALLEGHENY.

PATENTS.

JOHNSTON & DONN,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW

AND

Solicitors for American and Foreign Patents.

Office, No. 16 Sixth St., Pittsburgh, Pa., And cor. of F and Eighth Sts., Washington, D. C. JOHNSTON & DONN make examinations as to the patentability of inventions; give opinions as to value of Patents; prosecute infringements and defend Patents. Established 1859.

MRS. S. BAIRD'S

MERCHANTS' DINING ROOMS,

NO. 146 THIRD AVENUE,

(second door from Central Hotel, above Smithfield street). Now open and fully prepared to accommodate the public. Meals sent to offices promptly, regularly and punctually—a specialty.

DAY BOARDING at reasonable rates.

DRY GOODS.

WILLIAM SEMPLE'S,

Nos. 165, 167 and 169 Federal Street, Allegheny, Pa.

Department A.

DRESS GOODS.

Received, the latest shades of Colored Alpacas, from 22c to 50c.

An extra bargain in Seal Brown Alpacas at 15c and 18¾c.

Choice line of Grey Dedeges at 22 and 25c; extra bargain in Union and all-wool Dedeges at 25c and 30c.

At 15, 18¾ and 20c, special bargains in Black Alpacas.

From 25c to $1 00, splendid assortment Black Mohair Alpacas. These goods are at much lower figures than formerly.

Black Cashmeres from 45c to $3 00.

Brocade Dress Goods from 25c to 62½c.

At 25c, Japanese Silks worth 75c.

Full assortment Black and Colored Dress Silks, from 75c to $3 50.

GREAT BARGAINS

IN EVERY DEPARTMENT.

Visitors to the Pittsburgh Exposition

Are Desired to Call and See Them.

Department B.

DOMESTIC GOODS.

At 4½, 5 and 6½c, best makes of Prints.

2,000 yards for $1 00, best Prints.

At 20 yards for $1 00, best Dark Prints.

At 4½, 5, 5½, 6, 6½, 7, 7½ and 8c, Brown Muslins.

At 6, 7, 7½, 8, 10 and 12½c, Bleached Muslins.

9 yards very heavy Ticking for $1 00. Some short length Ticking very low.

Red Checks, 9 yards for $1 00.

Heavy Cheviots, 9 yards for $1 00.

Table Linens at 25, 28, 30, 37½, 50, 62½ and 75c.

Table Linens, satin finish, at 50c.

At 6½c, 37-inch Sheetings.

At 8c, 40-inch Sheetings.

At 70, 75, 85c and $1 00, Toilet Quilts.

Bates' Quilts at $1 25.

Reduction in price of Carpet Chain.

Cretonnes, newest styles, at 10, 11 and 12½c.

Department E.

LADIES' SUITS.

Some very special bargains. Suits made to order.

Ladies' Cashmere and Silk Sacques.

Ladies' Thibet and Broche Shawls.

Lace Points, Sacques and Capes.

Ladies, Misses and Children's Merino and Gauze Underwear.

Ladies', Misses and Boys' Calico Waists.

Ladies, Misses and Boys' White Waists.

Bustles, Paniers and Bustle Hoop Skirts.

Balmoral Skirts, Poplin, Felt, Alpaca and Satin Skirts, Turkish and Honeycomb Sacquing, all kinds of White Goods, Piano and Table Covers, White and Colored Flannels, Comforts, Coverlets and Bed Spreads, Mattresses and Pillows, Trunks, Valises and Satchels, Lace Curtains, Cornices and Damasks, Infants and Babies' Dresses and Slips.

AGENT FOR THE GROVER & BAKER BROTHERS' CELEBRATED BAZAR GLOVE-FITTING SEWING MACHINE.

Department K.

CLOTHING.

MENS, YOUTHS AND BOYS' SUITS.

MENS, YOUTHS AND BOYS' COATS, VESTS AND PANTS.

MEN'S MOHAIR DUSTERS.

READY MADE CLOTHING, Very Low.

CLOTHING MADE TO ORDER.

At $8 50, an all-Wool Suit for Men.

At $1 37½, Boys' full Suits.

At 90c, Men's Jean Pants.

Department J.

Boots, Shoes, Gaiters and Slippers.

At $1 up, Ladies' Serge Gaiters.

At $1 up, Ladies' Morocco Gaiters.

At $85c up, Kid and Morocco Slippers.

At 75c, Misses' Morocco Shoes.

At 62½c up, Children's Morocco Shoes.

At 37½c up, Infants' Morocco Shoes.

At $1 25 up, Men's Calf Shoes.

At $1 37½ up, Men's Congress Gaiters.

At $3 00 an, Men's Calf Boots.

At 50c, Men's Slippers—great bargain.

At 50c, Ladies' Slippers—very low.

"BEE'S" fine makes of Shoes at greatly reduced prices.

Shoes—all kinds.

BAKER SEWING MACHINE.

TING PATTERNS in Wes

tern Pennsylvania.

Department C.

AT 60 CENTS,

A GOOD, HEAVY, WHITE

Unlaundried Shirt.

At 85c, White Unlaundried Shirt, Linen

FINANCE AND TRADE.

MONDAY EVENING, August 28, 1876.

The week opens without any relief from the monotony and dullness of the local money market which continues to exhibit all the old and wearisome features of plethora, superabundant funds, light offerings of first-class paper and easy rates. In this as at all other times there are numerous opportunities for banks to load themselves with second-class paper and other risky investments, but even the prolonged dullness of the past three months has been unable to overcome the distaste of bankers to that class of business. The prospects of the mercantile demand for money throughout the country are considered somewhat better. The increasing activity in trade channels and the prospective movements of the crops from the West to tide-water ought to be felt shortly in a harder money market, but while this is looked for it it is not probable that anything like stringency will occur during the fall months. The New York *Times* of this morning says that the banks there are in a condition to stand a large drain for business and crop purposes, and there is a vast amount of capital now out of Wall street ready to be called into requisition when rates advance to a fair figure. The discount market in New York, as we learn from the *Times*, "has continued quiet, and the offerings of paper are not as large as in former seasons, for the reason that business is now, and has been for a long time, conducted at a near approach to a cash basis. Prime names have sold at 3@4 per cent. for sixty days to four months."

—The interest and dividend disbursements for September are expected to be a rather light generally, and here they will be comparately unimportant, as but few banks make that a regular dividend period. In Philadelphia they will be somewhat more important, but not very large, as we learn from the the *Times* of that city. On the 1st proximo the interest on the United States new 5s, coupon and registered, and the 10 40's ditto will be payable, also interest on the Belvidere and Delaware second mortgage 6s, the Connecting Railroad coupon 6s, East Pennsylvania first mortgage coupon 7s, Lehigh Valley registered 7s, of 1910, the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company's debenture 7s, the West Jersey debenture 6s, the Lehigh Navigation convertible gold 6s, the Schuylkill Navigation first mortgage 6s, the loan of the Zoological Society, and on the 15th on the Pennsylvania Railroad consolidated registered 6s of 1905. During the month dividends are payable by the Nesquehoning Valley Railroad, the Norristown Railroad, Lehigh Navigation (1½ per cent. on the 24), the Northern Liberties Gas Company, the Locust Mountain Coal Company, the Pennsylvania Insurance Company and the Fidelity Safe Deposit Company.

—The Boston *Commercial Bulletin* makes the following remarks on the new provision requiring bank officers to stamp all counterfeit or worthless notes presented at their counters:

This new law is, like many other features of the National Bank system, the result of the law the passage of which through our State Legislature was procured by the able managers of the Suffolk Bank more than twenty years ago, at a period when the Suffolk system was in full activity, and the immense daily redemptions of country bank bills were requiring a larger force of bank clerks at the Suffolk Bank than if at any Boston bank it has ever employed before or since. This old Suffolk law, which was the prototype of the national law just promulgated, obliged the Suffolk to stamp indelibly every bad bill which fell into the bank, and the way they did by putting up a sort of branding arrangement, in which a hot iron and some very black liquid combined to give a confirmed bill a bad look as to a spect that its career of "usefulness" as paper money was summarily ended.

Previously to the passage of this "stamp act," the effects of which we have observed, it was the custom of the foreign money clerks of the Suffolk Bank to place upon the back of every bad bill they received from a depositor a memorandum giving the date of its reception and detection, and the initials of the detective clerk. A record of the same character was also made in a book kept for the purpose, to which was added the name of the depositor from whom the bill was returned—for these marked and condemned bills were duly charged afterward returned to their owners with a full statement of the reasons for their refusal. The reasons for making this daily record of bad records, and also the reasons for the subsequent passage of the law requiring the complete mutilation of the bad bills, will be found in the fact that the returned, marked, numbered and condemned bad notes were very often found in circulation again doing honest work in honest hands, having been wilfully and dishonestly passed off by the very men who returned to them. By the aid of the mutilations and the numbers upon their backs the dishonest circulator could at any time be traced out by the victims who murdered the Suffolk system. When such detections were made, the rogues were quite in the habit of flatly denying the charge and declaring the paying out was entirely accidental, but they always saw the necessity of the bank's sustaining them in court.

—A new party is said to be crystalizing in the West, which demands that the Government shall pay off all the mortgages that were given in the decade from 1861 to 1871, the interest on the money thus to be borrowed to be two per cent. per annum; and that interest to be added to the principal, and the two to form a permanent debt. These "reformers" have heard that a public debt is a public blessing, and they mean to have plenty of it. The bigger a blessing they say, the better. They go for funding the greenbacks in 3655 bonds, the bonds to be irredeemable, and the interest non-payable, and thus use them as they would have it, and give Government a monopoly in this manufacture of worthless paper.

—A $10 counterfeit note on the Lafayette National Bank of Lafayette, Ind., has me to its appearance in Boston. The workmanship is very poor, and the bill is easily detected. It is suspected to be of the same class of counterfeiters of that country have been getting very expert of late.

—The following table shows the prices of gold, Government bonds, railway stocks, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day, furnished by the Fifth National Bank, No. 15 Sixth street:

August 28, 1876.	10:30 A. M.	11:30 A. M.	12:30 M.	1:30 P. M.	2:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Gold	116¼	116¼	116¼	116⅛	116⅛	116⅛
U. S. 6's, 1881, coup.	120½	120½	.....	.....	.....	120⅝
5-20's, 1865, coup.	114½	114½	.....	.....	.....	114⅝
5-20's, 1865, new	114½	114½	.....	.....	.....	114⅝
5-20's, 1867, registered	116	116	.....	.....	.....	116
5-20's, 1867, coup.	118	117	.....	.....	.....	117⅛
5-20's, 1868, reg.	119½	119½	.....	.....	.....	119½
5-20's, 1868, coup.	120	120	.....	.....	.....	120
10-40's	116	116	.....	.....	.....	116
10-40's, coupon	116	116	.....	.....	.....	116
Currency 6's	126	126	.....	.....	.....	126
New 5's, reg.	117½	117½	.....	.....	.....	117½
Western Union Tel.	69⅝	69⅝	69¾	69¾	69¾	69¾
Quicksilver	23	.....	.....	.....	23¼	23
Pacific Mail	23	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mariposa	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do. preferred	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Adams Express	108	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wells-Fargo Express	85½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
American Express	59	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
United States Ex.	64	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New York Central	96¾	.....	.....	.....	.....	96⅝
Erie	10¾	.....	.....	.....	.....	10⅝
Erie, preferred	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	25
Michigan Central	53⅝	.....	.....	.....	53	53⅛
Michigan Southern	53⅝	.....	.....	.....	53	53⅛
Illinois Central	97	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cleveland & Pitts.	92	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chicago & Northwest	37¼	.....	.....	.....	37⅜	.....
Do. preferred	61¾	.....	.....	.....	61¾	61⅞
Rock Island	102¾	.....	.....	103	102⅞	103
St. Paul common	33¼	.....	.....	32¾	32⅝	32⅝
Do. preferred	67⅝	68⅜	68¾	68¾	.....	68¾
Wabash, common	16	.....	.....	15¾	.....	15¾
Ohio & Mississippi	19½	.....	.....	19½	.....	19½
Union Pacific	115	.....	.....	115	.....	115
Missouri Pacific	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	4¼
Toledo, Wabash & Pac.	32	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
South Carolinas, July	32	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Missouri 6's	105	.....	.....	105	.....	.....

—The following is the report of prices of the leading stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board, as received by wire at noon to-day:

Stocks.	Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
Pennsylvania Central	....	....	47½
Reading	....	....	46¾
United Cos. of N. J.	138	138½	100
Phila., Wilmington & Bal	....	....	9½
Lehigh Valley	....	....	51¾
Allegheny Valley 7 30's	....	....	102
Camden & Amboy Transportation	43½	44	....
Empire Transportation	....	50	....

[By Associated Press.]

Gold Closed at 110¼

MONDAY.

NEW YORK, August 28.—Money closed at 2½ per cent. on call. Prime mercantile paper 3@4 per cent. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $530,000. Customs receipts $50,000. Clearings $14,000,000. Sterling dull and weak at 487@489.

GOLD.

Gold opened at 111 and declined to 110¾, closing at the latter figure. Loans flat to 2 per cent. for borrowing. The weakness of the market was due to some sales supposed to be connected with Syndicate operations.

STOCKS AND BONDS.

Government bonds lower this afternoon in sympathy with gold, and also with various rumors favorable to the success of the Syndicate. The market closed feverish. Railroad bonds strong in the afternoon dealings. Western Pacifics advanced to 102, an improvement of 3¼ per cent. Other loans maintained the morning's improvement. State bonds quiet and prices nominal. The stock market opened irregular, with frequent fluctuations within ½@⅝ per cent. The widest fluctuations were in Delaware, Lackawanna and Western and St. Paul shares. At second board the market was weak and later became quiet, the dealings the market was weak on some of the coal roads, Delaware, Lackawanna and Western declining to 83¾, and Delaware and Hudson canal lit only 1½ a slight decrease in last sales Delaware, Lackawanna and Western recovered to 83¾, and for odd lots Delaware and Hudson Canal sold up to 85¾, and the shore recovered to 53¾, the final common to 53⅜, preferred to 68¾. Rock Island to 103¼, Northwestern preferred to 68¾, Western Union to 69¾ and New Jersey Central to 68¾. The market closed dull and little better feeling. Transactions at the Stock Exchange to-day aggregated 113,355 shares, of which 7,700 were New Jersey Central, 6,200 Northwestern, 7,500 Rock Island, 10,000 St. Paul, 8,300 Western Union, 38,000 Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, 10,000 New Jersey Central and 5,000 Michigan Central. The following were the closing quotations:

W. U. Telegraph	69¾	Rock Island	103
Quicksilver	23	St. Paul	33½
Pacific Mail	23	Do. preferred	68¾
Mariposa	6	Toledo & Wabash	32
Do. preferred	6	Do. preferred	2
Adams Express	108	Terre Haute	2
Wells-Fargo Express	85½	Wabash	15¾
American Ex.	59	Chicago & Alton	95
U. S. Express	64	Do. preferred	103½
Erie	10¾	Ohio & Mississippi	19½
Erie, preferred	25	Delaware & Lac.	87¾
New York Central	96¾	Illinois & F. Wayne	87¾
Harlem	137	Missouri Pacific	4
Do. preferred	132	At. & Pac. pfd.	2
Michigan Central	53½	Indiana Central	20
Michigan Southern	53⅝	Burlington & Q.	114½
Panama	125	Hannibal & St. Jos.	11½
Lake Shore	69¾	Central Pac bonds	87
Illinois Central	97	Union Pacific stock	116½
Cleveland & Pitts.	92	Union Pac. bonds	105¾
Northwestern	37¼	Do. land grants	105¾
Do. preferred	67¾	Do. sinking fund	103¾
C. C. & I. C.	41½	Do. 7's	103
N. J. Central	97¾		

GOVERNMENTS.

U.S. coupons, 1881	119½	New 5's	117¾
5-20's, 1865	114⅜	10-40's, registered	116
5-20's, 1865, new	114⅜	10-40's, coupons	116
5-20's, 1867	117⅜	Currency 6's	126¾
5-20's, 1868	120		

STATE BONDS.

Tennessee, old	48	Virginia, old	36
Tennessee, new	48	Missouri 6's	100
Virginia, new	25		

LONDON, August 28, 5 P. M.—Consols 96 5-16. United States bonds—5-20's '65, 105¾; do. '67, 108¾; 10-40's, 106¾; new 5's, 107. Railroad securities—New York Central, 97; Erie 10⅝; do preferred, 18.

PARIS, August 28.—Rentes 106 francs 27 centimes.

FRANKFORT, August 28.—United States bonds—New 5's 103½.

NEW ORLEANS, August 28.—Gold 111. Sight exchange on New York ¾ per cent. premium. Sterling exchange 543¾.

GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, }
MONDAY, August 28, 1876. }

The week opened up with considerable life in some of the leading branches of wholesale business, and, on the whole, a somewhat improved aspect of affairs. Still the volume of transactions did not reach more than a fair average, and mercantile quarters were rather devoid of new or especially remarkable features. To this, of course, we must make the important exception of petroleum, which continued to manifest those remarkably strong characteristics of excitement and buoyancy which characterized it last week. Outside of this, however, prices are about as reported previously.

The Boston *Post*, in an article on the canned goods trade, says:

Packers will proceed with great caution this year, and it is probable the production of some articles will be largely curtailed. The large houses will turn out fewer goods than last year, and some of the small ones none at all. Peaches will be a large crop, and here great caution will be necessary, owing to the temptation to overproduce. Tomatoes are being cut short by the drouth in this section, but there may be a full crop elsewhere. The corn crop in Maine, where most of the packing is done, is very luxuriant, and nearly matured enough for cutting. The lobster crop is good on the coast of Maine, especially in Penobscot Bay, which is now the best fishing ground in the world for this crustacean. The yield in Nova Scotia promises to be less than usual, and the average size small. But there will be quite enough for home consumption, and packers are sick of the export trade since their consignments to England have resulted a loss for the last three years.

The Louisville *Courier-Journal* of the 22d inst. has the following relative to the crops in Kentucky:

The crop reports from all portions of the State, published in these columns within the past two weeks, mark this as emphatically the year of plenty among our agricultural people. Whilst the recently harvested wheat crop may not be the largest in number of bushels, it is certainly one of the best in quality produced in the State since the war. As to corn, the indications are that the yield will be the largest ever produced, and the only question is that its superabundance may make it a drug in the market, and in a great beef, bacon and whisky-producing State like Kentucky, our cereals are not apt to go long begging for a market. What farmers need of corn will apply equally well to hay, the yield, in both quantity and quality, being unprecedented. If that of any product can be in the matter of tobacco is there any shading to this bright picture. Between the dry and flood, drouth and "drenching," it would seem that not more than a third or a half of the usual amount of the weed will be produced. In a State that usually produces one third of all the tobacco raised in the United States, so large a falling off is a matter of serious concern to the farmer's pocket, but his stomach need feel no apprehension for at least another year to come.

The receipts of the leading articles of produce, in this city, since our last, are as follows:

Flour, bbls	1,705
Wheat, bus	2,951
Oats, bus	5,388
Corn, ears, 900 bus	1,800
Hay, tons	190
Barley, bus	1,000
Rye, bus	1,000
Potatoes, bus	1,000
Apples, bbls	100
Cheese, lbs	1,000
Butter, pkgs	48
Eggs, doz	1,000
Bacon, lbs	1,000

The quotations given in the following reports are prices realized in wholesale transactions, unless otherwise specified. On small sales, dealers will charge an advance. Prices of grain, unless stated to the contrary, are free in elevator.

Grain, Flour and Feed.

GRAIN—Trade continued quiet but about steady, with somewhat improved receipts of corn and oats. Wheat is not very active but quotations are pretty well maintained. We quote new winter at $1 10@1 15 for red; $1 17@1 20 for amber and white. Old winters are quoted nominal at $1 25@1 29 bushel for prime Indiana red winter; $1 00@1 10 for Ohio and Pennsylvania do; low grades stuff is nominal. Corn is rather easy and mixed cannot be sold except at concessions. We quote shelled at 50@53c for prime yellow bushel; 52@53c for Ohio do; 51@52c for high mixed; 50@51c for low-mixed. Ear is quiet at 52@55c for prime yellow; 54@55c for mixed. Oats are steady with a moderate supply. We quote prime white new at 31@32c; old at 36@37c. Rye is quiet and firm at 82@83c for prime white; 80@81c for mixed; white Western 84@85c. Rye is steady; we quote at 80@83c. Jobbing sales rule 3@5c above quotations.

FLOUR—The feeling continues firm and the demand is steady at unchanged quotations. Rates current are as follows for the wholesale trade of our local millers: Low grades, $3 50 @ wheat flour $4 50 @ barrel; No. 1 amber do $4 70; red wheat flour $5 50@5 75; in sacks 25c off @ barrel. Spring wheat, $5 75@6 00; wheat flour $7 50 @ barrel; No. 1 amber do $7 00; red wheat flour $5 50@5 75; in sacks 25c off @ barrel. Minnesota patent, $7 00@7 25; wheat flour $8 50 @ barrel; kegs $7 00; rye flour $4 50@4 75; graham flour $5 25@5 50 @ barrel; kegs $3 00; buckwheat flour $5 25@5 50 @ barrel; kegs $3 00; rye flour $4 50@4 75 @ barrel; kegs $3 00.

HAY—The market remains quiet and easy. We quote baled hay on dock as follows: Timothy, choice No. 1 timothy $18 00@14 00 per ton; No. 2 $11 00@12 00; upland prairie, $10 00@11 00; mixed do, $9 00@10 00; rules at $15 00@16 00. Loose hay in wagons sold at the way from $14 00@15 00 per ton, as to quality.

MILL FEED—The market is quiet and easy. We quote bran at $13@13 00 @ ton; seconds and chipstuffs $13@13 50; middlings $15 00@19 00; chopped feed $20 00@21 00.

Country Produce

APPLES—The supply continues abundant, and prices are easy. We quote at $1 25@1 50 per bushel for common to good.

BEANS—There is little or no demand and prices are entirely nominal at 90c@$1 00 per bushel for navy.

BUTTER—There is an active demand and the market continues firm and buoyant on prime grades of dairy and fine roll. Strictly fine quality is afterd but the tendency is upward. Choice creamery butter is in good demand and firm at 28@30c for stock packs; with inferior grades rolls were active at 16@17c; choice fresh rolls were active at 18@20c.

CHEESE—The market continues firm and active with a good jobbing demand. We quote the jobbing prices for Ohio factory at 13c for choice; 12c for common to good.

EGGS—The market is firm with a light supply. We quote strictly fresh at 13c per dozen.

FEATHERS—Choice are quoted at 60@65c in wholesale lots; lower qualities 50@60c.

FRESH FRUIT—There is a good demand for nearly all kinds of fruits with former quotations tolerably steady. We quote peaches at $1 75@2 00 for choice; 75@1 00 for poor to common. Pears were steady at $2 00@2 50 per bushel. Grapes ruled at $1 00@1 50 per cwt. Water melons were easy at $10 00@18 00 per hundred; canteloupes $4 00@7 00. Plums are higher at $2 50@3 00 per bushel.

HONEY—There is a quiet and steady market with new comb nice ruling at 20@22c ₱ lb; new Ohio extracted 12c ₱ lb.

POULTRY—The market is quiet and easy. We quote live chickens at 40@45c ₱ pair by the coop.

POTATOES—Continued firm with the supply hardly up to the demand and an upward tendency to prices. We quote at $1 75@2 00 per barrel for prime Early Rose; 75c@$1 00 for common. Sales in bulk were made at 80@90c ₱ bushel. Sweet potatoes are in moderate supply and steady. We quote at $4 00@4 50 ₱ barrel for Baltimores; Jerseys $4 00@5 50.

ONIONS—Are quiet and steady at $2 00 per bbl.

SEEDS—Timothy seed is dull and weak at $2 15@2 25 per bushel. Clover seed is quiet with nothing coming, and prices are nominal at $9 00@10 00 per bushel.

VINEGAR—There is a moderate demand at 18@22c ₱ gallon for prime country stock; 15c for best city makes.

Provisions.

The jobbing demand was moderately good to-day and prices were generally steady, though rather easy on some of the leading staples. Receipts are somewhat increased.

BACON—The market is easy. Jobbing quotations are as follows: Shoulders 8½c ₱ pound; short rib sides 11½c; clear sides 11½c.

CURED AND CURED MEATS—Hams were steady at 15½c ₱ lb for extra sugar-cured canvassed. Breakfast bacon rules steady and we quote sugar-cured at 15c. Sugar-cured shoulders, canvassed, were steady at 10½c. Dried beef, sugar-cured, was firm at 16c. Beef tongues, ₱ dozen, are quoted at $5 50@7 00.

LARD—Demand fair but market rather weak. We quote refined lard in pl ces 9¾c ₱ lb; in half barrels 10¾c ₱ lb; in bricks 11¾c ₱ lb; in 5-lb caddies 14c ₱ lb; in 3-lb pails 14½c ₱ lb; in 5-lb pails 14¾c ₱ lb; in 10-lb pails 14¾ ₱ lb.

TALLOW OIL—The market is easy and lower. We quote extra 8½c ₱ lb; No. 1 at 8c ₱ lb; No. 2 at 6½@8c ₱ gallon; No. 2 at 6½@8c; miners' oil, white winter, 58c; yellow winter 55c.

MESS PORK—Continues quiet and with light bushs as at $19 50@20 00 ₱ barrel.

TALLOW—Is quoted nominally rather dull at 5½@5¾c ₱ lb; country do 7½@8c ₱ lb.

Groceries.

Trade was about steady to-day, coffees being fairly active at the quotations already reported. sugars remained firm at former quotations, and other staples were steady and unchanged. Prices current are as follows:

Green Coffees.	₱ lb.	*Sugars.*	₱ lb.
Rio	21@24	Standard A	11c
Choice Rio	25 c	Standard B	10½c
Prime Rio	22 c	Do. extra C	10c
Good Rio	20 c	Extra C—fair	9½c
Ordinary Rio	19 c	C—yellow	10 c
Laguayra	23@24	Confectn. B	10½c
Roasted Coffees.		Crushed	12½c
Rio, in papers	23@24c	Powdered	12½c
20 gold do	25@26c	Granulated	12 c
Rio, in bulk	21 @25 c	*Molasses.*	₱ gall.
Java, in papers	32 c	Strp ch. N. O.	60c
Java, in bulk	31@35c	Prime	62@65c
Teas.		Good	55@60c
Young Hyson	25@41 00	*Syrups.*	
Gunpowder	35@60	Pr. white drips	65@70c
Imperial	30@60	Sugar-drips	55@60c
Japan	32@50	Lower grades	25@45c
Oolong	25@45	*Soaps.*	
Fancy	1 00	Irish soap, ₱ box	4 25
Scented	50	S. S. Star, ₱ box	5 75
Rice.		Babbitt's best, ₱ box	6 75
Choice Carl'a	5¾@7 c	Gold do	6 50
Patna	6¾c	Extra olive do	5 50
Rangoon	7 c	Extra palm do	4 50
Louisiana	6 c	Family do	3 75
Starch.	₱ lb	German mottled do	5½c
Pearl	3½@4 c	California, ₱ box	4 20
Silver gloss	9@9½c	*Candles.*	
Corn	7½@10½c	Ill-carb. in 8's	12½@13 c
Spices.		Bizarn in 10-lb pack'g	12 c
Cloves	45 c	31-carbon 1-lb papers	6½c
Alspice	17 c	*Candles.*	
Cassia	32@33 c	Star, full wt	16 c
Nutmegs	1 15	Stearine	11@13 c
Pepper	18 c	Mould	10@10½c

Fish—Moderate business is done at unrevised quotations, as follows:

	₱ bbl.		₱ bbl.
Extra No. 1 Mess mackerel	$5 00	Split Labrador Herring, hf-b'l	6 75@7 00
Extra No. 1 shore	30 00	Lake Herring, No. 1	4 50@5 00
Extra No. 2 large	11 50	Lake Herring, do.	2 25
Extra No. 2 medium	10 00	Lake Georges cod-fish, ₱ lb	6½
Extra No. 3, large	10 00	Medium Georges	5½
No. 3 medium	8 50	Halibut, ₱ lb	12½
Whitefish, hf-bbls	5 50	No. 1 Herring ₱ box	25
Lake Trout, do	4 50	Scaled herring do	40

FOREIGN FRUITS—There is a light trade. We quote as follows: Raisins—layers, new, per box, $2 40; London layers do $3 50; Valentias, new, 95c ₱ lb. Currants in bulk, new, 8½@9c ₱ lb. Prunes 5½@6½c. Almonds—Languedoc 22c; do shelled 38c; do Princess 37c; do Jordan 55c, do Ivica 22c. Walnuts—Naples 20c; Marbot 18c; Sicily filberts 15c. Soft shell do 12c. Brazil nuts 10c. Macaroni 11@13c. Tapioca 10c. Lemons—Palermo, ₱ box, $8 00. Oranges are firm at $7 50 ₱ box. Cocoanuts $6 50 ₱ hundred.

CANNED GOODS—Trade is rather quiet, and prices are easy and slightly nominal. We quote green peas, 2 ₱ cans per doz, $2 00; raspberries do $2 00; strawberries do $1 75; gooseberries do $1 30; pineapples do, $2 20; blackberries do, $1 30; peaches, 3 ₱ cans per doz, $2 15@2 25; tomatoes do, $1 40.

Petroleum.

August 28.—Another day of excitement and advancing prices in the petroleum market has to be chronicled, with an advance of 25@30c on crude and a more than corresponding appreciation in refined, rates being quoted 20c to 25c advance.

CRUDE—The market opened at 82 65 with a weaker feeling, and fell off to $3 63¾. Then a reaction set in, and upon reports from the seaboard of advancing rates there, a sharp boom took place without check until $4 00 was touched. Considerable oil was offered at this figure and the price gave away to $3 95, where it now rests. Shipment may be quoted from $4 00 to $4 15, $4 10 being now bid. Well prices touched $4 10 and have since fallen back to $4 00.

REFINED—There was a very strong and excited market on news of a sharp advance in the East, and prices took another upward jump of 1@1½c in the morning, which was further supplemented by a stronger feeling in the afternoon and another rise of 1@1½c. We quote standard white at 21¾@22¾c for five hundred and thousand barrel lots at works. New York rule at 25¼@26c. Philadelphia and Baltimore rules at 25@25½c. Richmond delivery is quoted nominally at 20¼@25c.

OIL BARRELS—There is a moderately active and firm market at $1 45@1 50 for city made; $1 35@1 40 for country do.

[By Western Union Telegraph.]

OIL CITY, August 28.—The *Derrick* says of Saturday's market: The inceptive bids for United in the morning were at $2 18¾, but the market exhibited such great strength that no sales were made below $3 20, and none openly below $3 21¾, an advance from the closing prices of last night of 3½c. From this point there was a gradual uninterrupted advance with extensive dealings to $3 42½, at which there were sales b fore noon. During the afternoon Exchange was crowded and the greatest excitement prevailed. The market rapidly advanced until between four and five P. M., when $3 72¾ was paid for it, the highest which was the highest point attained. Between five and six o'clock some of the speculators became weakened, fearing to carry their oil over until Monday, and with the help of some who were forced to sell closed the market to $3 67½, which was the ruling price at six o'clock. Immediately after supper the Exchange was opened and business conducted until nearly 10 P. M. The first sales after supper were at $3 70¾, certificates closing Monday, which date was required in a large percentage of the evening's business. From this point there was a decline to $3 60 with the bulk of business at $3 68¾. At $3 60 probably 20,000 or 30,000 barrels changed hands and a few lots of oil sold quietly at $3 58¾. Just before the close the feeling was better and the market finally closed at $3 62½, with $3 63½ bid at Parkers for certificates dated Monday. In consequence of the excitement, shipment oil received but little attention. Prices, however, advanced in proportion with spot, and river delivery at the close could have been quoted at about $3 58@3 75. There having been a slack during the afternoon at the latter price. The lines paid as high as $3 80 at the wells. Sales 80,000 barrels.

PARKERS, August 28, 9:45 A. M.—United $3 65 @3 65¾; Union $3 65; Consolidated not quoted; shipment $3 80; market o; ens firm and steady.

PHILADELPHIA, August 28.—Market very strong and excited with no disposition to sell; standard white 25c bid; crude 12@12¾; case 25c. *Inter-Ocean* Market fast, excited and advancing; United $3 75; Consolidated the same; Union $3 74¾; shipments $3 92½@3 95.

NEW YORK, August 28.—Market firm and excites ir fined 25½c.

[By Associated Press.]

NEW YORK, August 28.—Petroleum excited and higher; crude 14½c; refined 25¾@26c.

PHILADELPHIA, August 28.—Petroleum excited; crude 25¾@26¼c; refined 26¼@26¾c.

LONDON, August 28.—Refined petroleum 15½d.

LIVERPOOL, August 28.—Refined petroleum 15⅝@16c; no spirits bid.

ANTWERP, August 28.—Refined petroleum 48 francs.

CLEVELAND, August 28.—Petroleum unchanged; standard white, 110 degrees test, 24c.

MOVEMENTS OF PETROLEUM.

	Bbls.
Crude receipts A. V. R. R.	10,052

General Merchandise.

ALCOHOL AND HIGHWINES—The market is steady. We quote alcohol at $2 25@2 30 ₱ gallon. Highwines are steady at $1 17@1 18 ₱ gallon.

BAGS AND BAGGING—There is a sluggish demand at steady prices. We quote: Extra gunny bags 25c; do second-hand 22c; Union rags 24c; American A's 23c; Philadelphia A's 23c; California grain bags 9c. Bagging 40 to 120 Penn Mill 3 bushel 42c; do 2¼ bushel 36c; do 2 bushel 30c; Allegheny 2 bushel do 29c.

BARREL POWDER—Quoted as follows: Canons $1 50 ₱ dozen; ¼ ₱ cans $3 00; 1 ₱ cans $5 50; 5 ₱ cans $26 00; 10 ₱ boxes 40c ₱ lb. Market steady and demand good.

BELTING—Trade is moderate at unchanged rates. We quote the following prices-list of the leading makes of belting:

	Per foot.		Per foot.
1 inch wide	$ 00 5	5 inches wide	$ 24
1¼ inch wide	12	5½ inches wide	69
2 inches wide	18	6 inches wide	60
2½ inches wide	21 7	7 inches wide	78
3 inches wide	30 8	inches wide	90
3½ inches wide	40 10	inches wide	1 04
4 inches wide	42 12	inches wide	1 38
4½ inches wide	48 14	inches wide	1 62

Discount 15 to 30 per cent., as to quality and quantity.

BROOMS—A good demand and moderately active market is noted. We quote the following rates as quoted by manufacturers' agents:

No. 1 hurl	$1 50
No. 2 hurl	2 00
No. 3 hurl	2 10
No. 4 hurl	2 00
No. 4 stock braid	2 10
No. 5 stock braid	2 75
No. 6 hurl	3 00
No. 5 hurl	3 50
No. 6 hurl	3 60
No. 3 carpet	3 00
No. 4 carpet	3 50
No. 5 carpet	4 00
No. 3 fancy parlor	3 75
No. 4 fancy parlor	4 50
Ballroad (extra heavy)	3 00
Hotel, parlor corn (extra heavy)	4 00@5 00
Whisps, 6, 8 and 10 inch	1 25@1 75
Tuy brooms	1 25@1 75
Bisseltown whisps	75

BROOM CORN—The market is easy and under reports of a heavy crop prices tend downward. We quote common hurl 3½@4c; fair to good 5c; choice pearl hurl 5½@6c; fair to good do 6c; choice self-working 6c; fair to good do 6½@6¾c; inside medium 5c; crooked 4½@5c; long green old crooked 6c; red tipped 4½@5c; red tipped 4c.

HIDES AND LEATHER—The trade continues very dull and prices are somewhat lower on leather. Quotations are as follows:

Leather

Oak sole, country	32@34
Oak sole, city	33@35
Red sole, B. A. new and mid	27@29
Red sole, Ormsco	24@26
Red sole, good ogd	23@25
Oak, rough	34@36
Harness, city oak	36@38
Harness, country	32@34
Harness, No. 2 and 3	30@32
Collar, oak sides, ₱ doz	31 00@35 00
Fair skirting	27@30
Hair bridle, ₱ dozen	84 00@96 00
Belt leather	28@30
Rimbed calf	75@85
Finished upper, ₱ foot	18@22
Finished kips	50@60

Hides.

Green salted cows	6@7
Green salted steers, light	7@8
Green salted steers, heavy	8@9
Green salted calf	9@11
Green butcher cows	5
Green butcher steers, light	6
Green butcher steers, heavy	7
Green butcher bulls, heavy	5

HEMP—The market is quiet at $130 00 for Kentucky rough.

OILS—Trade is fairly active and the market is strong. We quote jobbing prices as follows: Neatsfoot oil, pure, per gallon, $1 00; miners' oil—No. 1, deer body light, 150 degrees fire test, 18@20c; carbon, 110 degrees fire test, 16@18c; extra engine (amber color), 30c; No. 1 engine (straw color), 40c; extra engine (dark), 35c; spindle oil, 50c; West Virginia, 28 degrees gravity, 30c; do 32 West Virginia, 25c; natural lubricating, 28 degrees gravity, 18@20c; car oil, No. 1, 15c; car oil, No. 2, 12c; amber burning fluid, 150 to 160 fire test 14@15c; residuum (prepared), 9½c; residuum (common), 8½@9c; axle grease, ₱ gross, $2 50; star sperm oil, ₱ pound, 70; bleached winter whale oil 75c; for oil for tanners, 55@60c; straits oil, for tanners, 55@60c.

PAPER—Ruling paper 18@20c ₱ lb, as to quality; manilla 7@12c; hardware papers 6@10c; tea lead wrapping 15@20c; felt papers 4@5c; straw papers 2@3c; rag news 12½@13c; book paper 12c ₱ lb.

RAGS—Cotton mixed 2½@3c ₱ lb; and woolen ½c.

STOVE POLISH—Sales made at $6 00 ₱ gross.

SAPOLIO—Cases of 6 dozen, $5 00; hand sapolio, cases of 9 dozen, $6 00.

SALT—The market is easy, with a slightly improved demand. We quote jobbing prices as at 30 ₱ bbl for No. 1; $1 40 for No. 2; $1 10 for dairy. Liverpool salt repacked in large sacks of 220 lbs, $2 25 per sack; dairy salt in small sacks $4 00 ₱ bbl.

WOODEN WARE—The market is rather demoralized and values are nominal. While the market was rather more firm, prices on the whole were no better. We quote as follows:

No. 1 tubs ₱ dozen	$8 50@9 00
No. 2 tubs ₱ dozen	7 50
No. 3 tubs ₱ dozen	6 50
2-hoop pails ₱ dozen	1 85
3-hoop pails ₱ dozen	2 10
Washboards, plain, ₱ dozen	2 00@2 25
Washboards, common, ₱ dozen	2 00@2 15
Clothes pins, round head, ₱ box	70

BACON—The market is easy. Jobbing quotations are as follows: Shoulders 8½c ₱ pound; short rib sides 11½c; clear sides 11½c.

CURED AND CURED MEATS—Hams were steady at 15½c ₱ lb for extra sugar-cured canvassed. Breakfast bacon rules steady and we quote sugar-cured at 15c. Sugar-cured shoulders, canvassed, were steady at 10½c. Dried beef, sugar-cured, was firm at 16c. Beef t

CITY MATTERS.

For eighty-five cents per month the DAILY COMMERCIAL will be mailed to travelers or to subscribers who are temporarily absent from Pittsburgh. The address of the paper will be changed as often as is desired.

Local Observations.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER, U. S. SIG. SERV., ROOM 20, FIRST NATIONAL BANK, PITTSBURGH, PA., August 28, 1876.

Time.	Bar.	Th'r.	Hum	Dir.	Force.	Weath
7 A. M..	30.194	59	93	N.	Light.	Foggy.
2 P. M..	30.080	76	30	N. E.	Gentle	Clear.
9 P. M..	30.073	66	68	N.W.	Light.	Clear.

Mean barometer...30.100 Highest thermom....77
Mean thermom.... 64.51 Lowest thermom....49

Pittsburgh Female College.

Fall term opens September 7th. Address Rev. I. C. Pershing, D. D., Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

The Western University

Opens Septemberber 4th. Call from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., or address Chancellor Woods.

College and Musical Institute, Beaver, Pa

Opens September 12th. The President, Dr. R. T. Taylor, will be at home on and after the 1st. Advantages superior to any; expenses less than most. 127mhs

Important to Voters.

Judge Pearson, of Harrisburg, has decided that Wednesday, September 6th, is the last day on which registration can lawfully be made. Persons not registered and entitled thereto, should give this matter immediate attention.

Sacred Concert.

There will be a sacred concert at Castle Shanon camp ground, by the Tennesseans, at at 3:30 o'clock this afternoon. An excursion will leave the Castle Shanon Incline, at three o'clock and return at ten o'clock. Fare for the round trip, 25 cents.

Child's Garden.

Mrs. Cora J. Ahl will reopen her Kinder garten September 4th, and invites her friends and the public generally to call and examine into its workings. The school is at No 24 Anderson street, Allegheny, and those who wish to inquire into the merits of the question will be amply repaid by a visit to this school.

Held For Arson

Acting Mayor Butler held a hearing in the case of Patrick Driscoll, charged by Patrick McCarty with arson, previously reported. The parties are neighbors residing at Braddocks Fields, and the trouble seems to have grown out of a family feud. Rather strong testimony was adduced against defendant, who was held in $500 bail for court.

Small Blaze in Allegheny.

An alarm was struck from box 57 yesterday morning at ten minutes past six o'clock. The Columbia engine soon arrived at the house, which was on Howard street. The fire was put out by a few men with buckets of water, rendering the help of the engine unnecessary. Some clothing and a few articles of furniture were destroyed, amounting to perhaps ten dollars loss in all.

Allegheny Death Rate.

Dr. W. W. Cole, Physician to the Board of Health of Allegheny, reports 25 deaths for the week ending Saturday, August 26th from the following causes: Accidents, 1; bronchitis, 1; cholera infantum, 8; consumption, 3; convulsions, 2; diphtheria, 1; typhoid fever, 1; fracture of skull, 1; hemorrhage, 1; inflammation of brain, 1; inflammation of bowels, 1; inflammation of lungs, 1; marasmus, 1; tubercular meningitis, 1; bronchial pneumonitis 1; smallpox, 1; unknown, 1; whooping cough, 1. Total, 25. Males, 15; females, 12. White, 24; colored, 1.

Base Ball Notes.

The Connellsville Railroad nine play at Connellsville this week, the players representing the Pittsburgh and Connellsville ends of the line.

The Colonel Bayne Club of Bellevue will shortly visit Hazelwood to play the return game with the E. F. Andersons of that place.

The Alleghenys will play the Louisville club to-morrow, the Cincinnati Red Stockings on Wednesday, and the Louisvilles again on Thursday. On the 4th and 9th of September they will play the Brown stockings of St. Louis, and on the 20th of September the Louisville club the third time.

Dick Lamont, of the disbanded Braddocks, will play with the Nationals of McKeesport the remainder of the season.

Castle Shannon Camp Meeting.

The services yesterday opened with a prayer meeting. Three penitents were converted and went away rejoicing in Christ. At eleven o'clock Rev. W. H. Phipps preached an excellent sermon on the sufferings of Christ. At three o'clock Rev. Wagoner preached a fine sermon for so young a man. At the close an invitation was given for any to rise who wished the prayers of the church. Seven responded and there seemed to be a deepening of religious feeling. At 7:30 o'clock Dr. R. W. Bates preached a discourse of great interest, upon the text "What will ye do when He shall punish thee." Four persons came forward for prayers. The interest seems to be extending. At 11 o'clock Dr. Collier, of Sharpsburg, will preach. At 2:30, will be the service of song by the Tennesseans.

Soldiers' Orphans

State Superintendent J. P. Wickersham has addressed the following communication to the mothers, guardians and friends of the soldiers' orphans heretofore attending the school at Philipsburg, Beaver county:

As the buildings of the soldiers' orphans' school at Philipsburg, have been destroyed by fire, the vacation of the children belonging to that school is hereby extended for four weeks, or until Friday, September 29. During this time arrangements will be made to have the Philipsburg children admitted into schools considered the most accessible and suitable for them. Timely notice of these arrangements will be given so that the children can report promptly at the end of the four weeks at the schools to which they may be assigned.

The schools to which they will be admitted are at Mercer, Uniontown and Dayton, Armstrong county.

Obituary.

We regret to announce the unexpected death of Dr. Daniel McMeal, Jr., at St. Francis Hospital, on Sunday evening last. Deceased had been ailing for a very few days from typhoid pneumonia, but no serious apprehensions were entertained by his friends. He was aged only thirty-six years, and had before him the prospect of many years of usefulness. Among the medical fraternity he was universally esteemed for his skill and genial disposition. He had studied under his late uncle, the celebrated Dr. D. McMeal, Sr., and graduated at Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, with the highest honors. Some years ago he married the daughter of N. J. Bigley, Esq., the well-known merchant, and on the death of his uncle succeeded to the latter's extensive and lucrative practice. Lately removed with his family to Memphis where he had the misfortune of losing his young and beautiful wife, also a victim to yellow fever. After her demise, about a year ago, he came to this city and almost at once gained his large circle of professional friends. In all his relations he was esteemed as a thorough gentleman. His death will leave a sorrowful vacancy by the family fireside, and cause widespread grief to his numerous friends.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

United States District Court—Judge Ketcham.

Gibbs & Sterritt Manufacturing Company vs. Peter Grace, Butler county. The Banks Farm Gas Company *et al.* creditors with accompanying depositions presented and time same allowed to be filed.

Nation Trust Co., Pittsburgh, debtors. By consent the hearing on motion for an injunction against the Trustees was continued to the 29th inst.

Glass, Neely & Co., bankrupts, Pittsburgh. On petition of Thomas Neely presented, an order was made directing the assignee to pay him the sum $300, the same having been set apart to him by the assignee.

William J. Craig, bankrupt, Pittsburgh. On motion of solicitor for assignee, an order was made allowing amendment to order for the sale of uncollectable bills and accounts.

George Duncan *et al.*, bankrupt, Pittsburgh. Petition of the assignee presented for the payment of preferred labor claims, taxes and expenses, and the same referred to the Register to examine and make a report of his distribution.

Wettach, Conch & Co., debtors, Allegheny City. Wm. J. Jennison, one of the assignees, directed to draw from the First National Bank, of Allegheny, a sufficient sum to pay certain laborers and mechanics, not to exceed to any one the sum of fifty dollars.

The United States District Court has decided that in case where indictments have been found or the information returned to Court, jail must be entered by the Marshal to Court and not before the United States Commissioners.

LOCAL POLITICAL NOTES.

VETERAN DELEGATION TO INDIANAPOLIS.

In the report of the meeting of veterans in Allegheny on Saturday evening, it is erroneously reported in several of the papers that General Negley and others comprising a committee were selected as delegates to the Soldiers' Convention at Indianapolis. This committee was appointed to obtain the names of soldiers and sailors who are willing to attend the convention, the committee has also in charge the making of the necessary arrangements for transportation, &c. The voyage to Indianapolis will not be limited, it is hoped or desired to every honorable discharged soldier and sailor shouid attend who wishes or can make it convenient to do so.

The Minute men on the Fourth ward, Allegheny, held a meeting this evening at their new lead quarters on South Canal street. The old battalion is to be reorganized with about three hundred torch bearers.

The Republican Executive Committee will meet at headquarters this afternoon at two o'clock.

The Grand Central Club of Allegheny will meet to-night at half-past seven o'clock, at 51 Diamond street, for the purpose of adopting a uniform, and transacting other business of importance.

A meeting of the Republicans of the Eighth ward, Pittsburgh, will be held at the school house on Franklin street, this Tuesday evening, at half-past seven o'clock, for organization. Let all attend.

The Thirty-second ward Pioneers, one of the "crack" marching clubs of the fall, has reorganized with an increased membership for the present campaign.

The South Side Central Republican Marching Club, just organized, has for its officers: Caleb Davis, President; Casper Wagner, Vice President; Charles Mustin, Secretary; Seth Foley, Captain; Martin Kelly, First Lieutenant; J. M. Hartzell, Second Lieutenant.

Frankstown, on the Connellsville Railroad, raised a Hayes and Wheeler pole on Saturday evening, the Beck's Run brass band furnishing the music for the occasion.

This evening the Republicans of the twenty-third ward will meet in the public school house in Hazelwood for the purpose of organizing a Hayes and Wheeler club and a marching corps. Every Republican in the ward is expected to be present.

A meeting will be held at the Mt. Washington school house this evening for the purpose of organizing a Hayes and Wheeler club, to be composed of Republicans of the Thirty-second ward. Captain Merritt W. Batchelor, of the Heath Zouaves, will drill the company, which is a sufficient guarantee that the boys will make a fine appearance on parade.

The Hayes and Wheeler marching club of Mansfield, Chartiers and vicinity, Captain Mansfield, Chartiers and vicinity, Captain Glenn commanding, turned out in uniform to-day, the number of sixty-five men on Saturday evening. They were highly complimented all along the streets for their fine appearance. They expect to have a hundred men in uniform before many days.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

The Northwestern and Erie Roads Again—Mr. Street Calls "Time"—Mr. McCreery Raises a Committee to Examine the Lake Erie Project.

The Chamber of Commerce held a regular meeting, yesterday afternoon, Vice President McCreery in the chair.

Mr. McCreery, from the Special Committee, to whom was referred the proposed legislation on the subject of bills of lading, etc., reported progress and was continued.

[Mr. McCreery here resigned the chair to Mr. Gregg.]

COMMUNICATION FROM MR. STREET.

The Secretary submitted the following communication from Mr. Street, manager of the Northwestern Railroad Company:

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH AND NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY, PITTSBURGH, August 28, 1876.

To the Honorable Board of Directors of the Chamber of Commerce, Pittsburgh, Pa.:

GENTLEMEN: Your committee appointed to consider the merits of the Pittsburgh and Northwestern Railroad, after having full information of the aggregate estimates of cost of construction, grades, &c., &c., having recommended the line to the support of your honorable Board, and the citizens of Pittsburgh, our officers confidently hope for your undivided support, and the appointment of committees recommended by the general meeting of citizens held at your call on the 23d inst.

Please permit me to suggest the appointment of committees as follows:

For soliciting subscriptions to our stock from

First—Grain, produce and commission men.

Second—Wholesale and retail merchants.

Third—Glass manufacturers.

Fourth—Foundrymen and general manufacturers.

Fifth—Real estate owners.

Sixth—Bankers and brokers.

Seventh—Coal, Oil and oil interests.

Eighth—For Allegheny city.

It being understood that the iron and steel manufacturers have agreed to subscribe to the amount of $250,000 after subscriptions to the amount of $400,000 have been made by other general interests of the city.

These committees we hope will be selected from persons who feel sufficient interest to enter at once upon the work, for the lateness of the season and other imperative necessities compel our corporation to active progress forward.

Unless we can put a force of laborers at work on the heavy cuts and tunnels of the line by the 1st of October, or thereabout, we will be driven over and delayed for another entire season.

After the general meeting of citizens which endorsed our line on the 23d inst., had adjourned, a smaller number of citizens called a meeting, and undertook to undo the work of your committee and the general committee, ostensibly for the interests and protection of Pittsburgh, but in our view in reality to injure and prevent if possible the construction of the Pittsburgh and Northwestern Railroad, and in the interests of the great corporations.

A proposition was made at the last meeting to have your Home Board appoint a committee to decide whether support shall be given to "our" line or to the Pittsburgh and Lake Erie Railroad.

The Pittsburgh and Lake Erie line, it is conceded, would require an extra bridge over the Ohio river at Beaver, ninety feet above low water mark in addition to one over the Monongahela river at Pittsburgh passes through valleys its entire distance now having railway lines and existing Pittsburgh, and must when constructed be controlled by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company. They offer no aggregate, no values or estimates to name, no yards of excavation and fill to handle. They merely assert in general terms that the line is shorter and better. Into such conduct at this late date we decline to enter.

First. Our enemies will, of course, delay construction of either line an entire year.

Second, Because it would require a considerable amount of money to work up estimates, &c., &c.

Third, We do not submit to any proposition against a line constructed in the interests of either of the trunk lines now grinding the life out of our city industries.

Fourth, Such a contest would result, if any one thing, in utterly destroying all interests and would probably prevent relief to the city from the construction of either line.

Fifth, We charge that the proposition is not a *bona fide* effort to benefit Pittsburgh, but one solely in the interests of other corporations which seek to defeat our enterprise, or worse still in the interests of persons for speculative purposes only. Against both the Pittsburgh and Northwestern Railroad with full aggregate estimates of cost made by competent engineers; its maximum grade of fifty-two feet to the mile fully established; a proportion of grading already done; the opening of a line through a county devoid of transportation facilities which is rich in iron ore, coal, limestone, and oil, to be placed in the hands of Pittsburgh capitalists and held perpetually as an open highway to admit all competing lines to same, and we do not deem the proposition worthy of your serious consideration.

From our necessities we can only offer to the citizens of Pittsburgh the opportunity to control one paramount thing, their own business interests, for a limited time, and if the requisite aid is given to us, we will call all subscribers together and proceed to let the line, for all future time to the special interests of your city, for which meeting we are advised by the stockholders under advice of eminent counsel of George Shiras Esq., and Marcus W. Acheson Esq., the books are already open and ready to be opened for the purpose.

If the citizens of Pittsburgh do not give us the requisite support within such limited time, all subscriptions will be cancelled, and under the necessity of the case, other means must be provided for constructing the line, leaving Pittsburgh to seek relief through other channels. Very respectfully,

JOHN W. STREET, Manager

THE CHAMBER AND THE PUBLIC MEETING.

Mr. McCreery stated that the communication assumed that the meeting had reported last evening, instead of the Chamber.

Mr. McCreery said that was a question he would like to hear answered.

The action of the Chamber, in regard to the Northwestern Railroad, was then read from the minutes.

Mr. Meyran said the public meeting had been held under the auspices of the Chamber of Commerce, and it was proper for the committee to report to that meeting.

Mr. Marcus, as member of the committee, proposed to submit the report here and now, he had the report in print.

Mr. Keeley thought that would hardly be regular.

Mr. Weeks proposed to refer the whole subject to a special committee.

Mr. Marvin opposed any further delay. The matter for attention was urgent, and to refer he would move that both roads be urgently recommended to the public.

Mr. McCreery opposed the proposition. He went on to say that, unless a majority of the Northern roads could be secured at once, there was great danger that the road, from the start, would pass into adverse hands. He was opposed to any endorsement of his road (the Lake Erie,) in the way proposed. If the Chamber was to endorse any road, he would recommend to them he had nothing more to say.

Mr. Meyran moved that the paper of Mr. Street be referred to the committee on Northwestern Railroad. Agreed to.

THE COMMITTEE OF SEVEN.

Mr. McCreery moved that the special Committee asked to be appointed by the Chamber of Commerce, at the public meeting of citizens, to consider all outlets from Pittsburgh, be appointed.

This brought up the regularity or irregularity of the meeting which took the action, and elicited considerable discussion.

DEFERRING ACTION ONE WEEK

Mr. Meyran offered the following, as covering the ground:

Resolved, That a special committee appointed by the Chamber of Commerce to report upon a feasible plan to build a railroad as an independent outlet for the city of Pittsburgh, said committee made a report to a public meeting of citizens assembled in the building of the Northwestern Railroad; and whereas, a part of said meeting indorsed and advocated the building of the Pittsburgh and Lake Erie Railroad, and asked for a new committee of seven to be appointed by the Chamber to take into consideration these two roads.

Resolved, That the whole matter be deferred until next year, when a committee will be chosen, and that the representatives of the Pittsburgh and Lake Erie Railroad be invited to be present and urge their claims.

This resolution was discussed at some length and finally passed.

A COMMITTEE ON THE LAKE ERIE ROAD.

Mr. McCreery then moved the appointment of a committee of five, to consider and report upon the advantages of the Pittsburgh and Lake Erie Railroad.

Mr. Hallman favored the motion, but suggested that the resolution be reduced to writing, as the last special committee had encountered some difficulty in defining its duties and powers.

Mr. McCreery then read as follows:

Resolved, That the President of the Chamber of Commerce shall appoint a committee of five to report upon the advantages to our business interests of the Pittsburgh and Lake Erie Railroads in length, business connections, financial prospects, and all matters pertaining to or in any way connected with the business of Pittsburgh and vicinity.

Mr. Marvin opposed the resolution, and suggested that Mr. McCreery was "pressing" the question hardly, after the action just taken—the resolution to "defer the whole matter" until next regular meeting.

Mr. McCreery urged his resolution, and demanded a hearing for his road, in response to the request of the Master of Hayes and Wheeler. He strongly urged the soldiers should turn out in force, properly uniformed and attend the National Soldiers' Convention to be held at Indianapolis on the night of September 21st next, when a grand procession of the old soldiers will take place. The politicians are all agreed that the old soldiers saved the Union party in 1872 by the grand convention we held in Pittsburgh, and giving expression to our opinion saved the country from the rule of our old enemies. We must all turn out now in full force, and give expression to our opinion as before, and we can save Indiana, and if Indiana goes Republican the election of Hayes and Wheeler is assured. [Great applause.] The Allegheny county soldiers turn out in full force so that the old county need not feel ashamed of its veterans.

Colonel J. S Haymaker has been appointed Brigadier General for this district, and he has kindly consented to accept. Now organize into

COMPANIES, REGIMENTS AND BRIGADES.

We are now perfecting arrangements to get the old soldiers free transportation to Indianapolis for the grand Convention, or at least only for a merely nominal price, so as to place it in the power of all to be present.

I think we should organize now by the election of officers.

General James S. Negley was unanimously elected chairman and Major R. M. Snodgrass, secretary.

General Negley, on taking the chair, made a stirring address showing the importance of carrying the State of Indiana for the Republican party and good government. The old maxim that "as Pennsylvania goes so goes the Union" is not applicable since the new Constitution took away our October election. When it was proposed to organize the "Boys in Blue" or Veterans for the campaign there were great objections made. That is nothing new. They made the same objections to the organization of the "Boys in Blue" in the fall of 1872, and they continue to object to us meeting for the interest of the Government as long as two of us live to meet, Republicans, that is to say.

THE MAINTENANCE OF THE UNION.

Colonel Haymaker was then introduced and, among other things, said:

We invite all soldiers, Democrats as well as Republicans, to join us and go to Indianapolis, where I promise them, they shall not hear anything from me that will be harsh to their feelings. We do not doubt their courage, but we do seriously suggest to them the necessity of voting for the supremacy of their old enemies. The real soldiers of the late war, North as well south, who did the fighting and who want no more wars or fighting; it is only those camp orders and the fellows who staid at home and speculated, who want to be ever ready for fighting. Since the war, the soldiers have been the very best of citizens. [Applause.] We meet to meet and confer as to the best interests of the country, which we saved at the peril of our lives. Our enemies will, of course, fight, but we will say to them, "We did just as we pleased in 1860, did just as we pleased until the war closed, and as good citizens will do just as we please by meeting peaceably and conferring as to what we think is for the best interests of the Union, and nobody has a right to dictate to us what we shall do.

Colonel Haymaker then gave a plan as to the organization of companies, regiments and brigades, and just as we pleased before the war closed, and as good citizens, will do just as we please by meeting peaceably and conferring as to what we think is for the best interests of the Union, and nobody has a right to dictate to us what we shall do.

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Colonel Haymaker then gave a plan as to how he proposed to organize the old soldiers of the county. His remarks were listened to with great attention, and were much applauded